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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Illness of the Prince of Wales.

Further Disturbances at Brussels.

Legislation Against Church Encroachments in Germany.

Albert Edward's Illness.

LONDON, November 23.—The indisposition of the Prince of Wales continues. His physicians state that the symptoms are those of typhoid fever.

LONDON, November 23.—An official bulletin is issued this evening regarding the condition of the Prince of Wales. It is signed by the attending physicians, who state that the Prince is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, but the symptoms are not alarming.

Winter has set in at an unusually early date. The ponds in the vicinity of London are frozen over, and skaters are out in force.

Minnie Hauck's Charity.

VIENNA, November 23.—At a matinee given by Minnie Hauck, an American prima donna, for the sufferers by the Chicago fire, the theater was crowded and a large sum realized, the seats being five times their usual price. The money will be invested in clothing, which will be shipped to Chicago at an early day.

The Porte Objects—Cholera Increasing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 23.—The Porte objects to any treaty between Russia and Roumania modifying the Sultan's jurisdiction, and will consult the principalities.

The weather is unfavorable again, and the number of cholera cases is increasing.

Encroachments of the Church to be Checked.

BERLIN, November 23.—In the German Parliament to-day a bill was introduced and advocated by the Bavarian Minister providing for the criminal prosecution of clergymen who abuse the privileges of their office. This bill is understood to be the first of a series against the encroachments of the Church upon the liberties of the people. Herr Simson, President of the lower branch of the German Parliament, tendered his resignation, but was re-elected.

Disturbances in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, November 23.—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives to-day, after further animated discussion, finally and by a decisive majority voted to support the Government in its appointment of De Decker as Governor of Limburg. An enormous and excited crowd again gathered around the Chamber, and uproariously manifested opposition to the appointment, but the presence of a police force prevented a breach of the peace during the day. After nightfall, however, there were serious disturbances, which continued all the evening. Crowds invaded the Ministry of Public Works, but were repelled by the police. Several persons were injured in the melee. At midnight all is quiet.

Dilke Lectures on Royalty.

LONDON, November 23.—Sir Charles Dilke delivered a lecture on royalty at Leeds to-night, before an audience of about 1,000 persons. The excitement was intense, and caused a slight collision with the police.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, November 23.—The name of Goutant Biran is mentioned in connection with the position of permanent diplomatic representative of France at Berlin. The Minister of Finance, Pouyer Quertier, in his budget to be submitted at the coming session of the Assembly, will call for a fresh loan of four hundred millions of francs.

PARIS, November 23.—The trial of Communists who engaged in the destruction of the residence of Thiers has terminated. They have all been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for terms ranging from two to twenty years.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 23.—The bark Caroline Small was run into yesterday by the steamer City of Dublin. She sunk shortly afterwards. Her crew was saved.

The steamship Australia has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 23, 4:30 P. M.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £303,000. Consols 93⅜@93½. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91⅞; 5-20s of '65, 92⅞; 5-20s of '67, 94⅛; 10-40s 90⅛.

PARIS, November 23.—Rentes 56 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9⅝@9¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 25a30s. Cheese 60s.

THE GRAND DUKE.

Informal Reception at the White House—The "Herald" Kindly Provides Alexis With a Secret Mission—An Invitation to Visit Arkansas.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Long before one o'clock a throng of people had congregated upon the portico of the Executive Mansion to witness the arrival of the Grand Duke. Many ladies were present, but with the exception of the representatives of the press no one was admitted to the ante-room through which the Duke and suite would pass to the Blue parlor, where the reception by the President took place. Soon after twelve o'clock the members of the Cabinet with their wives arrived. At ten o'clock the royal visitor arrived, and the doors of the Mansion were thrown wide open. As they alighted from the carriages a hearty cheer went up from those assembled on the portico. The Grand Duke acknowledging the salutation by turning when he reached the door and removing his cap. He entered the ante-room in company with Minister Catacazy and Admiral Poissett, all in complete regalia, followed by other members of his suite, also in their naval and official costumes, and the President, with Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Creswell, Generals Porter, Babcock and Dent, and Marshal Sharpe, came down stairs from the Executive office, and passing through the ante-rooms, proceeded to the reception parlor, where the ceremonies took place. Minister Catacazy first presented the Grand Duke to the President, who shook hands. The Duke said it afforded him much pleasure to meet the chief of a nation with whom his own was on intimate terms of friendship, and the President cordially welcomed him and expressed the hope that his sojourn in this country would be pleasant and gratifying. The Duke then presented the members of his suite to the President. The President in turn presented the members of his Cabinet and official attendants to the Duke. After the introductions were concluded, the President escorted the Grand Duke to the Red Parlor, where Secretary Fish presented him to the ladies. The other part of the company followed into the Red Parlor, where a brief but general conversation took place among all parties, the Duke addressing himself particularly to Mrs. Grant. The interview lasted only fifteen minutes, when the distinguished visitors left the Executive Mansion, the Grand Duke walked in front as on entering, and was cheered by the crowd outside as he reached the portico. He and Minister Catacazy and Admiral Poissett took seats in an open carriage. The Duke lifted his cap as the carriage drove from the premises, and his suite in the carriages followed, all returning to Minister Catacazy's residence. There will be no formal entertainment given the Duke in this city. To-morrow morning he will proceed to Annapolis on a special train, returning to Washington in time to leave for New York in the afternoon.

ALEXIS ON A DELICATE MISSION—WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A dispatch from Washington to the *Herald* says that there is reliable information of the real object of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States, and reports that he is charged with a mission of an important and delicate character to our Government, being nothing less than a proposal for an alliance offensive and defensive between the two nations. A European war is apprehended, and Russia believes that with the active aid of the United States, or assisted by an extensive privateering fleet under Russian letters of marque, she could defy all Europe.

THE DUKE INVITED TO VISIT DEVALL'S BLUFF.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 23.—The Mayor of Devall's Bluff has sent the following dispatch to Duke Alexis:

DEVALL'S BLUFF, November 20.—*To Alexis, Grand Duke of Russia, New York:* The citizens of Devall's Bluff extend hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in this country, and indulge the hope that you will include our city in your Western tour.

[Signed] THOS. CARR, Mayor.

To this the following answer was received to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1871.

Thos. Carr, Mayor Devall's Bluff:

His Imperial Majesty is very grateful to the citizens of Devall's Bluffs for their kind greeting, and indulges the hope of passing through their city.

[Signed.] RUSSIAN MINISTER.

TO HAVE A RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—A grand reception will be given here to the Grand Duke Alexis. The programme is but partially arranged. Gen. Meade is Chairman of the Committee of Reception.

Eleven Bodies Recovered from the Burned Steamer City of New London.

NORWICH, CONN., November 23.—Eleven bodies have been recovered of those lost by the disaster to the steamer City of New London. None of the missing passengers have been found. The flags on all the shipping in the harbor are at half mast.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Eight persons were slightly injured by an accident on the Indianapolis Junction Railroad on Wednesday.

Thomas Anderson was killed by a falling tree, chopped down by a companion, near Decatur, Ind., on Wednesday.

Dr. R. A. Christian, U. S. A., shot and killed himself at Fort Hayes, Ks., on the 18th, while in a state of despondency.

A company has been formed in St. Louis with a capital of $1,000,000, to erect a building for the chamber of commerce, to occupy the entire square bounded by Third, Fourth, Chestnut and Pine streets.

Robert B. Prentiss, Grand Master of Odd Fellows of Virginia, died Wednesday at Charlottsville.

The Belknap county, N. H., almshouse and out buildings, with their contents, were burned yesterday. Loss fifteen thousand dollars. It was the work of an incendiary.

Rev. Alexander Ellis, colored, has recovered $400 damages from the Naragansett Steamship Company for refusing him a seat at the table of the steamer Providence.

The city of Milwaukee invites proposals for pumping engines and pipes for water works.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, formerly of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the present representative in Congress from the Twelfth Pennsylvania district, was married yesterday, at Lexington, Ky., to Mrs. E. H. McCallister, of that city, in the presence of a brilliant company, representing some of the most distinguished families of Kentucky.

Snow began falling yesterday at Milwaukee, with a prospect of a heavy storm.

At Chicago yesterday it was unusually cold, and the indications were favorable for a snow storm.

Heavy snow storms are prevailing at many points in the west and northwest, in many places so severe as to interrupt travel.

A letter has been received at New York from F. W. Loring, dated Camp Whipple, Arizona, from which it appears that he could not possibly have been among the party massacred in the Wickenburg coach.

Two children of William Brent were drowned in the Ouachita river at Rockport, Ark., Tuesday, by the overturning of a carriage while crossing the stream.

Senator Rice, of Arkansas, a member of one of the Ku-Klux sub-Committees, has been interviewed by a reporter, and denies everything said by Frank Blair about corruption of officials in Mississippi and on the Ku-Klux outrages in that State.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE LEASE.

Narrow-Gauge the Railway of the Future.

Letter from Vice President King, of the B. and O. Company.

NEW JERSEY ROADS TO GO UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT DECEMBER 1—STEAMSHIP LINES CONTRACTED.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announce that the New Jersey railroads will be taken possession of on the 1st of December, and that they have appointed officials to take charge of the same. The company has closed a contract with the International Steamship Company for lines of steamers between Philadelphia and Antwerp.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT KING.

We give below extracts from a letter written by John King, Jr., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company:

"I beg to call your attention to the action of the company regarding the traffic of the Parkersburg branch, formerly the Northwestern Virginia Railroad.

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Parkersburg Branch Railroad, are separate corporations, and their respective tariff of fares is regulated by different laws. The right of one company to charge for transportation is derived from the act of 1827 as modified by the act of 1837, the act of 1839 and the act of 1847. The right of the latter is derived from the act of 1851 and 1837. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has the right to make certain charges to and from Grafton, and another charge to and from Grafton, to or from any point on the Parkersburg Branch, which is only restricted by the prescribed maximum rate in the act of 1837 of eight cents per ton per mile upon all articles, except gypsum and lime, and in the case of passengers the rate is not to exceed six cents per mile for each person.

"Notwithstanding the clear right to charge the rates named upon the Parkersburg Branch, it has been determined in a most liberal spirit to adopt for the present the systems of tariffs governing the Baltimore and Ohio Company to the Parkersburg Branch, although it must be admitted that the total absence of net earnings, or more properly the immense losses made on this branch by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, as shown by its operations for many years, cannot be regarded as justifying this course. But the company is now attempting this experiment, which, it is hoped, may result favorably and thus more rapidly develop the resources of the region traversed by the Parkersburg Branch Road.

"Should these anticipations not be realized, the company will be obliged to avail itself of its chartered privileges, and advance the rates on its Parkersburg Branch Road to a more remunerative standard.

"On a recent journey to Western Virginia we were surprised to find the running of trains on this great line extremely irregular. Almost every day the express and fast lines, to say nothing of the freight trains, were behind time, sometimes many hours. The whole time schedule seemed to be in a sort of chronic confusion. On inquiry we learned that it had been so ever since the completion of the Marietta connection with the West. Almost the only train to be depended upon was the Cumberland and Grafton Accommodation, which runs pretty regularly between those two points, leaving Cumberland at 7 A. M., and returning to Cumberland at 10 P. M. The other trains going west are next in order of regularity, but are disturbed by the extreme irregularity of those going east. The latter are delayed by the failure of the Ohio trains to reach the Ohio river on anything like schedule time.

"The road is doubled tracked now from Baltimore to Piedmont in the Cumberland Coal Basin, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain. Piedmont occupies the same relative position to the seaboard and to the Ohio valley, that Altoona does on the Pennsylvania Central, and it is a large and thriving place, with a good hotel. The ascent of the mountain to Altamont gives a succession of noble mountain views.

"The laying of a second track is pushed forward from Piedmont westward, and from Grafton (where the branches to Wheeling and to Parkersburg fork) eastward. Five miles of double track are laid out of Grafton.

"Evidences of considerable business enterprise are observable at several points along the line. Near the Cacapon stations, below Cumberland, is a new tannery establishment, with very large buildings and a village for the hands, all built within the last twelve months, at a cost of over a million of dollars. Cumberland is growing fast. The company's rolling mill gives work to 400 hands. The company is putting up an immense hotel between the mill and the station in town, with accommodations for boarders and guests exceeding those of the hotel at Altoona.

"It is surprising to see so little coal mining and iron making along the western division of the Baltimore and Ohio, before reaching Grafton. But there are not many points where the coal beds lie favorably, and iron ores are very scarce, except the unreliable ball ores of the coal measure shales.

"At Newburgh the Pittsburgh or Connellsville great coal bed catches into the tops of the highest hills and is pursued from hill-top to hill-top, on high trestles, for five miles south of the railway, down upon which it is let by long planes. The bed is here, as at Salisbury, Pa., and at Cumberland, Md., fifteen feet thick. These fragments of the great deposit are very small, only a few acres in extent, and amount to nothing in estimating the future resources of the country and of the railroad. This Pittsburgh bed comes in again beyond or west of Grafton in the hill-tops around Fairmont on the Wheeling branch, and around Sharpsburg on the Parkersburg branch. It is here about eight or nine feet thick and in perfect condition, both as to quality of coal and solidity and cleanness of bed. At Sharpsburg it shows eight feet of fine coal without a trace of slate.

"There is only one iron making locality along this division of the road, and this bids fair to be of great importance. About twenty miles east of Grafton the Iron Valley branch, three miles long, takes up (north) the valley of the Three Forks creek to Martin's furnace. All through the hills on both sides of this little valley runs a horizontal bed of superior block iron ore, the iron made from which is in great request. But the amount made is insignificant, less than 2,000 tons per annum. It will be, however, beyond a doubt, the Johnstown of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

"The revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Road and its branches for the month of September was $1,219,769 31, showing an increase, compared with the same month for the preceding year, of $177,905 16. It is understood that the tonnage moved exceeds that of any month in the previous history of the company."

THE LEASE OF THE WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE ROAD.

The Wilmington, Del., *Commercial* thinks there can be little doubt that the lease of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central is one of the most probable events of the future. It says: The Pennsylvania Company now control the Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton lines, giving them that portion of the New York and Washington route. They are also standing back of Governor Bowie's Baltimore and Potomac Road, which will soon be completed and give them the link between Baltimore and Washington. South and West of Washington they have been steadily absorbing immense and wide reaching lines much of whose trade must be carried through to and from Philadelphia and New York. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect that they will not in some way obtain the control of the link between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Such a link they must have, or their lines will be imperfect and detached.

It is true, we know, that there are theories to the effect that the Pennsylvania managers mean to construct a line of their own between Baltimore and New York, by using the Northern Central (which they own) up to some convenient point just over the Pennsylvania line, and then striking eastward by West Chester, Downington, Norristown, Doylestown, New Hope, and thence across Jersey. But this is now exceedingly unlikely, but only because it is an indirect route, much longer than the practical Air-Line through Wilmington, but because the Pennsylvania Road, since acquiring the Camden and Amboy lines, certainly will not desire to build any new routes between Philadelphia and New York. For that portion of their great North and South trade they now have ample accommodation, and do not need to throw away money in building new roads which, after all, would be simply parallel and competing.

THE NARROW-GUAGE THE RAILWAY OF THE FUTURE.

The Philadelphia *North American* announces that it "is earnestly in favor of a general and rapid multiplication of the narrow-guage railways in the United States, and rejoices at the great energy and enterprise displayed by our countrymen in this movement. So far, Philadelphia seems to be the center of the effort in the Republic, and we do not believe the capitalists who have embarked in it will have any reason to regret having done so. The narrow-guage is emphatically the railway of the future, and before the lapse of five years we ought to have ten thousand miles of it in operation. It will pay a profit where no other gauge could, and it will bring the railway system down closer to the every day wants of the common people in all parts of the country."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Government of Costa Rica has recently contracted for the construction of a railroad one hundred miles long, from the port of Simon, on the Atlantic coast, thence by the way of the capital, San Jose, to Alajuela. The contract price is eight million dollars, besides the privilege of importing iron free of duty. The contractor is also authorized to introduce coolie labor. The track is one of the narrow-gauge, three feet six inches wide. The three cities thus connected are all situated near the line of ten degrees North. The chief industry of the country is the production of coffee, which is rapidly increasing. Supplies for the construction of this road are being shipped from New York, several small vessels having been chartered for their transportation.

—One of the most important commercial enterprises ever originated in South America is that of a railroad around the rapids of Madeira, which is expected to divert the trade of the country drained by the Northern Amazon and its tributaries to the eastern side of the continent. This trade has hitherto sought the Pacific coast for the want of a sufficient outlet to the Atlantic ocean; but it will, in future, find far more accessible ports on the eastern than on the western shore of South America.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1871.

TAMMANY DIRECTORS DEPOSED.

Wednesday afternoon the directors of the Viaduct Railroad held a secret meeting in their office on Broadway and Warren street. The object of the meeting was to freeze out, the Tammany direction, and reorganize the road on a respectable basis. August Belmont, in the absence of Judge Hilton, was called to the chair. A statement of the financial condition of the company was read and ordered on file. It was, however, carefully concealed from the reporters. All the old directors were re-elected to the new Board of Directors, with the exception of Wm. M. Tweed, Henry Hilton, Peter B. Sweeny, Hugh Smith, Richard O'Gorman, A. Oakey Hall, and John J. Bradley. Thus the ring was completely frozen out.

BAIL ENTERED.

The bondsmen of Thomas O. Fields were qualified to-day and were accepted.

THE ERIE STOCK CASE.

The Erie case was again before Commissioner White. The counsel for Fisk and Gould stated their clients, in obedience to the orders of the Court, caused certificates for 60,000 shares to be printed, but had not had time to sign and stamp them. He gave notice that he should present to Judge Blatchford a supplementary petition, asking permission to introduce, under the order of reference, evidence to show that Fisk and Gould owned some of the shares now claimed by Heath & Raphael. The case was adjourned until the 9th of December.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

The *Mail* says it is quite likely that Gen. Schenck has decided to terminate his mission to England and accept a position in the law office of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which it is understood has been kept open for him for some time.

TWEED'S BAIL.

This was the last day under the notice for the justification of the sureties of William M. Tweed, but Judge Leonard made an order extending the time twenty days. By subsequent proceedings before Judge Brady, in the Supreme Court, the Sheriff is made Tweed's bail until new notice is given.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Manhattan from Liverpool.

AID FOR ARTISTS.

The pictures contributed by artists in New York for the relief of their suffering brethren in Chicago, have been sold by auction, realizing $9,000.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT QUESTION AS TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Suspension of Habeas Corpus in Florida.

Gen. Burbridge to be Prosecuted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1871.

The Government's Rights as to National Banks.

The question of the right of the government to precedence in the payment of deposits made by its officers in national banks will come up in the Supreme Court, for the settlement of the case of the First National Bank of New Orleans, which is now in the hands of a receiver. The United States claims precedence for the balance remaining unpaid upon the check of Thomas P. May, amounting to $221,748 28, which was given by him as collateral security for the payment of his indebtedness at the time of his large defalcation in the office of Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans. The Government also claims precedence in addition for $13,500 37 on deposit in the bank to the credit of its officers. If it should be decided by the courts that the whole amount of the check of May is counterbalanced by his indebtedness to the bank, as is claimed by the Receiver, this amount will be distributed as a final dividend.

Suspension of Habeas Corpus in Florida.

It is announced that the Republican members of the committee which lately made investigations into affairs in Florida will recommend the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* act in two northern counties, of Florida. Representative Scofield, Chairman of this committee, when here last week, stated that the condition of affairs in Florida, although unsettled, would not warrant such action.

Gen. Burbridge to be Prosecuted.

The Department of Justice has, at the request of the Secretary of War, instructed the United States District Attorney at Louisville to institute proceedings against Gen. S. C. Burbridge for alleged complicity in the prosecution of fraudulent claims against the Quartermaster General's office.

Personal.

Gen. Meigs will start to-morrow upon a prolonged inspection tour of quartermaster's stations of supplies. Gen. Allen will discharge the duties of Quartermaster General During Gen. Meigs's absence.

Senator Sherman has left for Ohio.

The Finance Committee has decided to await the action of the House before proposing any definite measures.

The report that Senator Conkling has been trying to force Commissioner Baker out of the Pension office proves wholly incorrect. The Commissioner is strongly supported in all official quarters, and has his bureau in a very efficient condition.

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1871.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following persons have been appointed postmasters in Pennsylvania: F. McElvey, at Enon Valley, Lawrence county, *vice* I. Murdock, Jr., resigned; S. H. Brown, at Luzerne, Luzerne county, *vice* W. H. Kerswick, moved away; C. J. Kelley, at Lamb's Creek, Tioga county, *vice* H. E. Cooper, resigned; Mrs. E. Reed, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, *vice* J. M. George, resigned. The name of the office at West Haverford, Delaware county, has been changed to "Bryn Mawr."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

The annual report of the United States Treasurer shows the condition of the Treasury as it was at the close of the fiscal year which ended with June 30, 1871, and is addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. He says in relation to the new loan that under the Secretary's commission he visited during the past year the principal cities of Great Britain, Saxony, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Austria, Bohemia, Switzerland and France for the purpose of aiding in the negotiation of the new loan. He called upon the agents appointed by the Government with a view to ascertain the steps already taken by them in regard to its negotiation, and made to them "such suggestions as seemed expedient to place the suject in a favorable light before the European public." With the same view he called upon our Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls and Commercial Agents, and upon many bankers and commercial men in the countries named. Through this intercourse with all kinds of persons who were well informed upon such subjects he learned that the time for placing our new loan was an unfavorable one for its success in European money markets. It was too late and too soon. Had Congress given the Secretary authority to negotiate this loan before the breaking out of the late war that France made upon Germany, it would have been all taken at once at that time; but later the bonds of several other Governments were in these markets, and offered at rates much more favorable to the purchaser than those authorized by Congress for the negotiation of our loan. An almost insuperable difficulty in the way of the negotiation of our loan was the low rate of commissions. It, however, is a source of gratulation that, by the Secretary's own and Judge Richardson's adroit management, all obstacles were removed, and the loan was disposed of at a day much earlier than General Spinner, who had looked over the whole ground, had supposed it possible. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that even our friends at home should have disbelieved in what is now known to have been an accomplished fact. The enemies of the Government, he says, are not even now satisfied, and would, perhaps, be equally dissatisfied whether the loan was not taken. The cavillers are now silenced by the fact, known to all well informed persons, that all the five per cent. stocks offered by the Secretary have been taken, and that the Government has now none for sale. Many of our people, he says, object to making the interest on our loans payable in a foreign country, alleging as a reason that it lowers the dignity of the nation. Were it not true that, if there is any loss of dignity in money transactions, it occurs at the borrowing of the money, and not with the payment of the interest thereon, it might be worth the while for our legislators to go into the calculation of the commercial value of national dignity. In the present financial condition of our country it can ill afford to pay an extra percentage to save itself from an imaginary loss of national dignity. While upon this subject, it occurs to him that those of our people who are so very sensitive on this subject, and who are so anxious to sustain the dignity of the nation abroad, could find a much surer way to carry out their views and accomplish their end if they would insist that the representatives of the nation in foreign countries, who are commissioned to look after its interest and sustain its honor, should be paid a compensation on which they could subsist their families and live decently, if not respectably. The delays of banks in making their semi-annual returns, and in the payment of the duty referred to in his last annual report, have increased during the last fiscal year. Most of the national banks pay the tax due from them promptly within the time specified by law, and treat this requirement as they do other obligations. But there are other banks that have been carelessly, if not wilfully, habitually negligent in making their returns and paying the duty due from them to the Government. For the protection of the Treasury against the growing evil he respectfully renews the recommendation in his last annual report, that a percentage upon such duty be added to it for every ten days' delay in payment after the expiration of the one month's time now allowed by law. Legal enactments, giving authority to his office to add one per cent. to the duty due from banks for every ten days' delay after the time fixed by law for its payment, would seem to be the most effective measure to insure prompt payment of the duty.

General Spinner concludes his report as follows: Without the least intention or desire to throw blame upon any other officer, it is due to the officers of the Treasury that the emphatic declaration should be made that for the defalcation of an officer belonging to another Department of the Government neither this office nor any one employed in it is in any way responsible, as will be clearly made to appear should a legal investigation of the whole matter, which is desired on my part, ever be made. The fiscal year has ended without the loss of a single cent to the Treasury by the act or by the negligence of any employee in this office. For this and for other escapes from loss I hope that I am truly grateful and thankful to that Power that has now again, as in the past, shielded me from personal harm and the nation from consequent pecuniary loss.

The appendix shows the books of the office were closed June 30th, last, after the entry of all moneys received and disbursed on authorized warrants within the fiscal year and as follows:

Balance in Treasury from last year, $149,502,471 60; received, formerly credited as unavailable, $3,396 18; received from loans, $420,020,626 90; received from customs, $206,270,408 05; from internal revenue, $143,098,153 63; from lands, $2,388,646 68; from war, $22,837,092 04; from navy, $3,203,648 42; from interior, $814,678 91; from miscellaneous, $32,765,226 89; total receipts for fiscal year, $831,398,481 52. Total, $980,904,349 30.

Part on account of public debt, $684,919,014 51; on account of the army, $58,637,083 86; of the navy, 22,634,675 63; of the interior, $42,685,571 23; of the Treasury proper, $24,259,851 98; of customs, $17,037,452 40; of the interior, $5,479,247 54; of internal revenue, $9,128,164 23; of diplomacy, $1,661,068 22; of quarterly salaries, $708,748 64; of war, civil branch, $924,386 11; of judiciary, $2,911,507 51; total expenditures for fiscal year, $875,986,872 06; balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, $109,917,477 24; balance, $980,904,349 30.

[*Note.*—The above includes transfers between appropriations and repayments.]

On the 30th of June the number of National banks that had deposited securities of the United States with the office preliminary to their organization was 1,698. The number of new banks organized during the last fiscal year was 141. Total number of banks June 30, 1871, 1,839.

COAL OIL ON THE WATER.

The Secretary of the Treasury informs the Special Treasury Agent at New Orleans that, according to sections 4 and 5 of the act of Congress of February 28, 1871, and the regulation adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats at their last session, coal oil cannot be transported on passenger steam vessels; also, that crude and refined petroleum can be transported on passenger steamboats when there is no other practical means of transporting it, such as by railroads and freight lines of steaming boats. When carried on a passenger steamboat the oil must be placed by the guards or forward main deck, and must not be above 110 degrees temperature.

SETTLEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF AN INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of twenty per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of New Orleans, payable as soon as the necessary schedules can be prepared by the Secretary. The United States claim has preceded for the balance remaining unpaid upon the check of Thomas P. May, amounting to $221,748, which was given by him as collateral security for the payment of his indebtedness at the time of his large defalcation was discovered in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans. The Government also claims precedence in addition for $13,500 on deposit in the bank to the credit of its officers. The above amount has been received from the funds collected by the receiver before the declaration of the present dividend. If it shall hereafter be decided by the courts that the whole amount of the check of May is counterbalanced by his indebtedness to the bank, as is claimed by the receiver, this amount, together with what may hereafter be collected, will then be distributed in the final dividend. The question of the right of the Government to precedence in the payment of deposits made by its officers in national banks will probably go the Supreme Court for final decision.

PROPERTY OF THE NATION.

The New York Herald Taken to Task by the Mormon Organ—Brigham Young's Bail—Deep Snow.

ST. LAKE, November 22.—The Church organ to-day has a long article full of indignation and anger against the New York *Herald* for commenting upon a telegraphic statement from this city that well known citizens, polygamists, were contemplating putting away their plural wives. That paper said that "their plural wives and their families are their inheritance, and therefore in a sense the property of the nation, and the nation must and will see to it that they are cared for. "This is the most perfect illustration," says the church organ, "of Satan rebuking sin we ever witnessed."

Dispatches from Little Cottonwood state that owing to storms during two weeks past, mining has been discontinued to a great extent. The snow at present is about three feet on the level.

The *Review* says the amount of Brigham Young's bail has been raised among the poor of Salt Lake by contribution, and is ready to be paid over.

The Grand Jury came into court late this evening, and after reporting a number of bills of local character, were at their own request dismissed till the second Tuesday in January next. The court adjourned till the day after to-morrow. It is said that an effort will be made by the defendants' counsel to have the cases of Brigham Young, Major Wells, Stout and others postponed till the March term.

HYDROPHOBIA.

An Extraordinary Case in Philadelphia.

A case of hydrophobia, a parallel of which has never been recorded in the medical books, has occurred in West Philadelphia. The facts, as related by a physician, are these: A little girl on returning home from school in the afternoon, was greeted by her pet dog, which began jumping and barking about her in an unusual way. To drive him away she took the skirt of her dress and shook it at him. This seemed to irritate the animal, which, springing forward, snapped at the dress and tore a large rent in it. Worried at the injury to the garment, the little girl, without mentioning the matter to any of the family, went to her room, and getting a needle and thread, proceeded to sew up the torn place. When it was finished she bent down her head, and taking the end of the thread between her teeth, bit it off. Nine days after the occurrence of this incident, symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves in the unfortunate little girl. Skilled medical talent was called in, and every appliance that science could afford to relieve the sufferer was resorted to. But the subtle poison had done its work too thoroughly for human skill to avail, and the little girl has since died. Eminent authorities on the subject have contended that hydrophobia cannot be communicated through an unbroken cuticle. Whether the little girl was affected by means of the saliva, or whether it was communicated through her lip, the skin of which may have been "chapped," or broken, we cannot say; but certainly, in either case the occurrence was as remarkable as it was unfortunate.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench, Except Judge Read.

The following opinions were delivered:

Sedgwick et al. vs. Lewis; Greene county. Judgment affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Hibbs vs. Breckinson (Hibbs et al.'s appeal); Fayette county. Appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellants. *Per curiam.*

Gallagher's appeal; Fayette county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant. *Per curiam.*

Hoffman's appeal; Allegheny Orphan's Court. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant. *Per curiam.*

Dunham vs. Struthers; Erie county. Judgment affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Aaronson vs. Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company; Allegheny, C. P. The arrest of judgment reversed, and judgment ordered to be entered on the verdict for the plaintiff for the amount found by the jury, with interest from date of verdict, and record remitted for that purpose. Opinion by Chief Justice Thompson.

Lawrence county vs. Butler county; Butler. Appeal dismissed at costs of appellant, and order dismissing the bill affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Mapel vs. Dinsmore; Greene county. Affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Bunnell vs. Proctor; Crawford county. Affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Ewing et al. vs. The Commonwealth; Fayette county. Affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Metz's appeal; Venango county. Submitted by Spencer for appellant and by Heydrick appellee.

Mackin et al.'s appeal. Argued by Hancock for appellants and by Sherman contra.

Andrews vs. Coleman; Venango county. Argued by Sherman for plaintiff in error, and by Taylor contra.

Kauffman's appeal; Clarion county. Argued by George A. Jenks for appellant and by Corbett contra.

Squiers vs. Ridgway; Venango county. Argued by Barry for plaintiff in error, and by Taylor contra.

City Fire Insurance Company vs. Powers; Crawford county. Argued by Bole for plaintiff in error, and by Derrickson contra.

Union Petroleum Company vs. Bilvin Petroleum Company; Venango county. Continued.

Steel's appeal; Crawford. Argued by Derrickson for appellant, and by Bole contra.

Healey's appeal; Crawford. Argued by Derrickson for appellant; no appearance contra.

Elmers & Co. vs. Spaulding, and same vs. Graves; Erie. Argued together by Thompson for plaintiff in error, and Woodruff contra.

Robert B. Parkinson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was, on motion of Charles W. Robb, Esq., duly admitted to practice.

Zentz vs. Seguard, Forest. Argued by B. J. Reid for plaintiff in error; no appearance contra.

Wagner vs. McBride; Venango. Argued by Mitchell for plaintiff in error, Osmer contra; will be heard this morning. This is the "breach of promise of marriage" case which excited so much interest in Venango county a few years ago. Mr. I. I. Wagner, a prominent citizen, was sued for damages for breach of the marriage contract by Miss Jennie F. McBride, and the jury, after an exciting trial, awarded her a verdict of $2,800. Errors in the admission of testimony were alleged to have been committed by the Court below, and the case was taken up to the Supreme Court.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Jacob Seiwerth and Jacob Knapp vs. Daniel Kratz the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of five dollars, the defendant to pay the costs.

Ann Bonner, by her next friend, vs. James W. Hall and George S. Swartz, Sr., executors of Thomas Hall, deceased. The plaintiff in the case worked in the family of deceased previous to his death, for a nominal salary, as is claimed, it having been promised by deceased to leave her five hundred dollars at his death. She never having received the legacy promised, now brings an action to recover the amount. Jury out.

The case of William P. McCabe vs. James Burns et al., on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick, will go to the jury this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

64. Alexander Patterson vs. Smith & McGregor.
186. A. R. Reider vs. J. Y. McLaughlin & Sons.
188. Thomas L. Wilson vs. David McCabe.
200. Julius Schott et ux. vs. Peter Weise.
36. Isaac G. Sproul vs. Jas. M. Riter.
177. Chas. W. Robb vs. Wm. Williams et al.
4. R. Finney, trust, vs. A. Bradley, Jr.
15. L. Plummer vs. H. Campbell.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Alderman Hoerr vs. George Blumenschein, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $75.

Alex. McKee vs. J. C. Bidwell. Action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff. The plaintiff was a drayman in the employ of John Haney. When delivering goods at the establishment of the defendant, having called at the door for a clerk, and no one responding, he started back through the store, and on his way to the office fell through a hatchway into the cellar, it being dark at the time, breaking his leg and receiving other injuries of such a character as to disable him for a period of six months. On trial.

In the case of Rutz & Co. vs. the People's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, tried before Judge Collier, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,868.

The next case taken up before Judge Collier, was that of James B. Palmer vs. Isaac Wynn. This was an action in replevin. Verdict for plaintiff with costs.

Coates et ux vs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co. This is an action for damages. A small child of the plaintiff's was gathering chips on the pavement in front of a building on which some of defendant's workmen were working. One of them, it is alleged, threw a brick down, cutting off two of the child's fingers. A judgment of non suit was entered.

Isabella Gregg, by her next friend, applied for a divorce from Alexander Gregg. A subpœna was awarded.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

83. Haney vs. Elizabeth tp. School Directors.
44. Edmonds vs. McCauley.
50. Kuhnberger vs. Pfordt.
51. Crawford vs. Mulholland.
54. Barnes vs. Caldwell.
39. Brown vs. Warmcastle, et al.
57. Gangwisch vs. Hoeveler, admix.
73. Siegrist vs. Wichser.
79. Russell vs. Burns.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

Judgments were entered in this court yesterday in the following cases, being amicable settlements in certain suits to recover interest on bonds issued to railroad companies:

George W. Dobbin vs. Allegheny county. Verdict for plaintiff, $767 87.

A. N. Emly vs. Allegheny county. Verdict for plaintiff, $765 24.

A. W. Mackin vs. City of Pittsburgh. Verdict for plaintiff, $931 28.

R. W. Courts vs. Allegheny county. Verdict for plaintiff, $776 70.

Manufacturing Improvements.

Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co. are making some decided improvements to their mill at Bennett's Station, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad. They have in course of erection a large addition to their present mill, which it is expected will be completed by January 1st. This addition is nearly as large as the mill proper, and is located upon and over Girty's Run, over which an arched stone culvert has been built at the expense of Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co. It is an iron-clad building. The firm have also erected six new dwellings and a commodious office recently, and other greater improvements are in contemplation, of which we shall speak hereafter. The erection of the Forty-third street bridge, by which the extensive mills of this firm are more accessible to the city, has tended in a great measure to these improvements.

The furnaces of the Isabella Furnace Company, on the West Penn Road, near the Sharpsburg bridge, and to which frequent reference has been made in these columns, are progressing rapidly, and within the next thirty days it is expected both will be in operation. They will be the largest and most extensive furnaces hereabouts, and being owned by iron manufacturers there will no doubt be run constantly and to their full capacity. The enterprise is one of great magnitude, but the success of the undertaking is an assured fact.

The new mill of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Philips, on Eleventh street, Birmingham, will be put in operation soon, when the Monongahela Iron Works will rank among the largest in this vicinity. It is in the hands of very able managers, to whose energy and enterprise the success achieved is attributable.

Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield, of the Iron City Iron Works, are looking around for a site for a new mill, for the exclusive manufacture of Russia sheet iron. It is expected that within a month a location will have been secured and work on the new mill begun.

The Pittsburgh Bolt Works at Frankstown, and which were considerably enlarged, are running steadily and employ a large number of hands, men and boys, many of whom reside in the upper wards of this city and Allegheny. They generally require one car both going to and coming from work. In addition to these there are a large number of the workmen residing at Frankstown, which has come to be thickly populated since this mill went into operation.

We have heretofore referred to the furnace in course of erection by Carnegie, Kloman & Co., of the Union Iron Mills, on property recently purchased by them and located in the Eighteenth ward. Work is progressing as favorably as is expected, and it is thought the furnaces will be in operation by January 1st.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Monongahela Valley District Convention—Session at Brownsville.

The fourteenth session of this body met at Brownsville on Tuesday morning, November 21st, at nine o'clock, in Templar's Hall. Many of the delegates who arrived upon the Mail packet Steamer at four o'clock, were met at the landing and escorted to the hall, when a committee of the Brownsville Lodge had smoking on the table a splendid supper which entirely compensated for the disembarkation at this unseasonable hour, and was truly an earnest of the welcome which awaited us and so splendidly entertained us during our entire stay.

Rev. Thos. McCleary, of Allegheny county, Chief Templar, presided, assisted by Lida Gregg, of Fayette, Vice Templar; A. Miller, of Connelisville, Past Templar; Thos. D. Keller, of Pittsburgh, Secretary; Rev. Bronson, of Greene county, Chaplain; John Acklin, of Brownsville, Marshal; Emma Wylie, of Elizabeth, Sentinel, and Geo. V. L. Mellinger, of Washington county, Guard.

An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Bro. McIntyre, of Brownsville, who extended fraternal greetings to the delegates, and said "that the citizens of Brownsville had thrown open their homes to receive all who had come, heartily, freely, cordially. He hoped we would all be as pleased to be here, as they were to have us; hoped they would feel the warm pulsations of welcome, beat from their hearts to their hands, as they bid us welcome, in the name of Temperance and Fraternity."

Worthy Templar McCleary responded in a most appropriate manner, and said "the sentiments conveyed from the ladies and gentlemen—brothers and sisters of Brownsville—were appreciated and reciprocal. Often when the great monster evil reared his giant head again and again, in the hours of discouragement and disappointment, many Good Templars were disheartened; but when Faith, the angel of hope, the charities of the sympathetic and faithful fraternity met us, as they had this morning, and in this hall, conveyed in such eloquent and heartfelt words of true cheer, it nerved and reanimated us all, and we thanked God, took courage and marched on!"

Bros. Hazzard, De Knight and Rev. Crowthers were appointed Committee on Business; Bros. Millinger, Bidwell and Crusan, Committee on Credentials; Bros. Norcross, Wright, Keller and Francis, Committee on Resolutions; Bros. Morgan, Netzell and Minehart, Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Credentials reported delegates from Brownsville, Connellsville, Uniontown, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Sharpsburg, Bellevernon, Jefferson, Waynesburg, Greensboro, Merrittstown, Centerville, Beallesville, West Newton, Mt. Pleasant, Elizabeth, Braddocks, Birmingham, Lawrenceville, Monongahela City, Sulphur Springs, Tarentum, McKeesport, Coal Valley, West Elizabeth, Dravosburg, Sewickleyville, Eakin, Boston, Smithfield, New Geneva, Dawson Station, New Salem, Masontown, Falls City, Indian Creek and Pleasant Unity—thirty-eight Lodges and 168 delegates. The Convention then went into the consideration of private business until the dinner hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The list of Lodges was called, and from nearly every part of the District good reports came up. Southwestern Pennsylvania is being educated up to the standard of prohibition. Public meetings are being held, children's societies are being organized, remonstrances against licenses are now respectfully listened to by the Courts, the liquor traffic is being made so odious that scarce a decent man is found in the five counties who is willing to face the opprobrium of an outraged public opinion upon this infamous and nefarious traffic, either by keeping a rum shop, or signing a license petition. Rum is being driven into the low dens and groggeries, where it must soon die of suffocation from its own intolerable stench. "Down with the grog shops!" seemed to be the prevailing sentiment, sent up from brave men and noble women all over the District.

The following resolution was passed: "That every lodge is hereby instructed to publish the names of persons signing petitions for grog shops, or taverns where liquor is to be sold." Adjourned at five o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At half past six in the evening, the Convention assembled at Templar's Hall, and forming in procession, clothed in the regalia of the order, marched to the Presbyterian Church, making one of the largest and most attractive processions that has ever gone through the streets of Brownsville, and eliciting from its citizens the most flattering encomiums, and imparting to them a more favorable impression than ever before entertained of the composition of the order.

Arriving at the church, it was found to be crowded even at that early hour, and before the commencement of the exercises, there was standing room only.

After the rendering of the odes in a very superior manner by the excellent choir of the church, participated in by the hundreds of Templars present, a petition to the Throne of Grace was made by Rev. Bro. Francis.

Rev. Thomas McCleary, as presiding officer, then, in a few pertinent remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening, Rev. Bro. A. H. Norcross, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, who held the large audience in rapt attention for the space of one hour and a quarter, by his vivid, touching and truthful portrayal of the terrors and evils of intemperance, and its baneful and blighting influences on once happy families and peaceful communities; also touching upon the terrible responsibility resting on Christian communities, for their criminal inaction concerning this great evil, and ending with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the poor inebriate, expressing his confidence in the ultimate success of the principles of prohibition, and paying a fitting tribute to the power and influence of woman in the accomplishment of all good works.

Miss Mary Young, of Monongahela City, then sang in a beautifully effective manner, a song entitled "The Boy at the Fountain," after which the audience sang the long-meter doxology and was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Beacom, of Brownsville.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Considerable time was taken up in the consideration of statistical reports and the appropriation of money. Uniontown was chosen as the place and the third Tuesday of February, 1872, as the time for holding the next Convention.

The election of officers resulted as follows, viz: W. C. T., Rev. A. H. Norcross, of Allegheny county; W. V. T., Miss Lida Gregg, of Fayette county; W. Chaplain, Rev. Bro. Francis, of Connelisville; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Louis Norfold, of Washington county; Marshal, Bro. D. Brown, of Uniontown; W. Guard, Col. Parkinson, of Greene county, and W. Sentinel, Jonas Ewig, of Westmoreland county. Adjourned at 12 M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration and adoption of resolutions.

1. Every Templar's duty to vote only for men holding temperance principles.
2. Duty of patronizing them in business.
3. Rum traffic encouraged by the sanctions of the fashionable and respectable in society.
4. Our Order not objectionable as a secret society.
5. Thanking the citizens of Brownsville for generous hospitality and the Monongahela Mail Boats for excursion tickets.

The local option law was warmly discussed, and finally recommended to lodges for active work to secure its passage. Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

A public meeting was held in the M. E. Church in the evening, from which I have no particulars.

Permit me to say, Mr. Editor, that the Good Templars, who, like myself, left on the evening boat, made the hospitality and kind offices of our entertainers the subject of much pleasant remark. The Convention has done a good work, and the Templars of Brownsville are voted unanimously as the best of fellows and the "sweetest of girls," aiming to combine both social and moral influences in an increasing warfare upon that giant evil, Intemperance.

MONONGAHELA.

Thanks Returned.

The Committee on Subsistence and Transportation, on behalf of the General Chicago Relief Committee, return their heartiest thanks to James McC. Creighton, Esq., General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the great interest manifested by him in regard to the welfare of the Chicago sufferers, he having furnished transportation free of charge to over one thousand persons, and expressed a willingness to aid the Committee in whatever way they desired his assistance. The Committee also feels indebted to Mr. Nuger, Manager of the Union Depot Hotel, for kindness shown and assistance rendered in taking care of sufferers by the fire, he having furnished meals to over one hundred free of charge, and provided many others with meals at a rate merely covering cost.

JOHN MOORHEAD, Chairman.

REUBEN MILLER, Secretary.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CHIEF HAGUE is on deck again.

THE Aldermen complain of very dull times.

THE levee presents a deserted appearance.

THE Rev. Mr. Byrne is an entertaining orator.

THE "Boss Tweed" of the South Side is still in demand.

THE Mercury was below the freezing point yesterday.

COLONEL THOMAS BAYNE is preparing for an active campaign against the industries of the county.

THE foundation for new houses are being covered up for winter.

A COUPLE of well dressed females appeared on Fifth avenue yesterday in a drunken condition.

THE Suffragans inaugurate their convention this evening at Library Hall.

THE Republicans of the Thirteenth ward will meet and "suggest" on to-morrow evening.

THE Coroner's services were not required yesterday.

VERY little criminal business was transacted in the city yesterday.

THE Steamboatmen's Committee on Revision of the Law have nothing to make public as yet.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL is about to argue with us on "Equal Rights," and requests our "cowardly knaves" to occupy front seats.

AN evening contemporary puts the subscriptions of New York, in behalf of the sufferers of Chicago, at over $90,000,000.

THE City Republican Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business of public importance.

MAYOR BRUSH yesterday morning assessed Sylvester Lee ten dollars and costs for abusing his wife, which was paid and the offender released.

GENERAL PEARSON is fast increasing his list of clients. Now that he is out of office he has more time to devote to private practice.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL yesterday received intelligence of another strike at Parker's Landing. The strike is owned by the Alderman and other prominent citizens of the Ninth ward.

THE miners at mines Nos. 2 and 3 of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company have contributed the sum of $242 73 for the relief of the sufferers of the Northwest. This sum was handed to Mayor Brush yesterday by Mr. T. C. Dickson.

THE names which are to go on the Soldiers' Monument are not being received very fast by the committee. The friends of the deceased soldiers of the county should make a better and more concerted effort for the accomplishment of the object in view.

PARTIES holding invitations to the select ball of the Oil City Greys, to be given at Oil City, November 29th, 1871, may purchase excursion tickets on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, good from November 28th, to December 2d, inclusive. This ball promises to be the affair of the season.

YESTERDAY afternoon a leading and influential member of the Woman's Suffrage Association, wishing to cross the street in front of a net work of vehicles, suddenly captured the horse of a progressive teamster by the head and stopped him, and the lady took up her line of march and reached the opposite side in safety.

MR. ROBERT MORROW, while driving along the Butler plank road on his way to Sharpsburgh yesterday afternoon, the horse shied to one side, when two of the wheels of the buggy slid down the embankment a few feet. Mr. Morrow was thrown from the buggy and rolled down the embankment toward the railroad, but fortunately escaped with only a few bruises.

DURING Wednesday night the emigrant boarding house, corner of Twelfth and Liberty streets, was entered by thieves, and several of the boarders robbed—one losing $30, another $15 and others smaller sums. The money in the till in the bar-room and a lot of cigars was also stolen. The intruders came and departed without interruption and are unknown.

CAPTAIN M. W. BELTZHOOVER has been chosen President of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, Mr. Wm. M. Hersh, who has held that position since the organization of the company, declining to serve longer. Mr. Hersh's business pursuits occupy so much of his time that he found it impossible to give that attention to the affairs of the company which his position demanded.

THE Republicans of the Twenty-third ward will meet in the school house next Tuesday evening for the purpose of suggesting candidates for Council and the various ward offices to be filled at the ensuing election. The only gentleman suggested for Select Council is W. J. Lewis, Esq., of the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, and a better choice could scarcely be made.

THAT MANSFIELD DEATH.

The Rumors in Circulation—Probability of Litigation Resulting Therefrom.

The people of Mansfield, Pa., seem to have been unduly excited over the death of a young woman, which occurred in that place on Tuesday. It appears that the deceased was on a visit to a married sister, residing in the village named. In the same house was a youth suffering from varioloid. The visiting sister had been at the house but a few days when she was taken sick, and a physician of the vicinity was called in. He, it is alleged, maintained that there was "nothing" the matter with the young lady, and that "she would be better in a day or two." She did not get better, however, but continued to get worse, when the family determined to summon a physician from this city. Accordingly Dr. Benham was called in and at once pronounced the young girl's sickness to be the usual symptoms preceding an attack of small-pox. His opinion proved true, and it was not many hours until the dread disease fully developed itself. Everything was done that could be under the circumstances, but the sufferer sank rapidly and eventually died. The parents thought it prudent to keep quiet as to the cause of death, as the report of there being small-pox in the vicinity would produce no good effect. The gossips, however, were soon at work, and arrived at the conclusion that the young girl had died from the effects of an attempt to procure an abortion. From this hypothesis came the telegram to the Coroner about a "mysterious death at Mansfield."

The body of the deceased was buried on Tuesday afternoon and when the family, at whose house the young girl had died, reached their home they found, nailed to a tree-box near the door, a large sign "Small-pox here," with a hand pointing to the house. This annoyed some of the mourners and they made it their immediate business to tear down the sign. Then "the 'Squire" was hunted up by some of the indignant citizens and for a time there was danger of a young riot ensuing. Matters, however, were amicably adjusted at the time, but, it is now alleged, the family intend prosecuting the parties who circulated the abortion story, and teaching them to mind their own business in future.

ALLEGED HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.

Chief Hague at Work Again—Probably an Important Capture.

Alderman Humbert's police officers, Robert Hague and Matthew Keep, yesterday arrested an alleged fugitive from justice in the person of John Holmes, late of Grafton, West Virginia. The allegations of the officers are that Holmes was arrested last September for the larceny of a horse and buggy at Grafton, and that while being taken to jail in the cars, he jumped from the train and escaped. Shortly after that time he came to this city with a horse and buggy supposed to have been stolen. He was "spotted" at the time, but managed to get away. For some time past officer Hague has been endeavoring to find Holmes, but was not successful until yesterday, when he traced him to a private house on Water street, where he had stopped during the night. When Holmes came to the house he had a horse and buggy with him, which he left during the night in a private alley near his stopping place. On being taken before the Alderman he maintained that the horse and buggy referred to were the property of Mr. Van Voornis, of Findleyville, who had loaned them to him. Holmes was committed to jail on the charge named, to await further developments.

WISCONSIN TO McKEESPORT.

A Letter from Governor Fairchild.

The following tribute to the people of McKeesport, Pa., and Prof. Huey, comes to us from Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MADISON, November 20, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I take pleasure in acknowledging, through your columns, the receipt of seventy-two dollars and thirty-five cents ($72 35), the same being the avails of a musical entertainment given at McKeesport, Pa., on the evening of the 3d instant, by Prof. G. W. Huey, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late forest fires in this State.

For this aid, so generously afforded by Prof. Huey and the citizens of McKeesport, the houseless and destitute in the burned region of this State are profoundly grateful. I shall hand the amount to the proper committee, and the donors may rest assured that their benefaction shall be faithfully applied to the intended use. Very respectfully yours,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

The above is certainly a hearty acknowledgement of a generous act.

A Complication of Accidents.

About half past three o'clock yesterday morning a most singular accident occurred at McKeesport upon the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad. At that time engine No. 9 was drawing No. 8, and was running upon the main track for the purpose of pumping up. Some distance above the town the engines encountered the through freight west, and after reversing their engines both engineers jumped from the cabs, and were slightly injured. The shock knocked the freight locomotive from the track, but No. 9 rebounded and started back towards the station at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Just below the station the locomotives struck the Brinton train east, throwing the engine of that train off and jumping the track themselves. Another locomotive following close behind the Brinton struck the cars of the preceding train which were forced back by the collision, and was slightly damaged. Two cars were also wrecked, we understand. The officers of the road inform us that the result of this singular accident or combination of accidents arose from the fact that the watchman at McKeesport, whose duty it is to pump up the engines, failed to send out a flagman to stop the freight west. The reader must not suppose from the foregoing that a terrible loss has been entailed. Only two of the engines will have to go into the shops, and two days at the longest, it is said, will repair them, so trifling is the damage done. The remaining engine can be repaired in a little while. Passenger trains were delayed three or four hours, but specials were sent out from the city to bring the passengers in.

The Allegheny Library.

This institution, conceived in a liberal public spirit and carried on under great discouragements, fails not from any want of management on the part of the managers, but the general indifference of the people and ungenerous treatment from those who ought to have been its friends. The present move to give it into the charge of the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools, will we fear, close it to the public or open it with such restrictions as to make it practically useless. A better proposition is to place it in the hands of the Young Mens' Christian Association, a body which represents both cities, whose rooms are open at all times to all our people, and who have a library which it is hoped within a few months may be of such dimensions as to permit its being thrown open to all. With the Allegheny Library added to their own, they would at once open it to the public, using only such precaution as is necessary to prevent the books being lost. As nine out of the fifteen directors of the association live in Allegheny, and the rooms of the association are used freely by gentlemen and ladies from both cities, and are located on the great thoroughfare connecting them, it is probable that no better disposition could be made of it. The association could carry it on and give the benefit to all without adding anything to their expenses. Soon a free public library, of which we all might be proud, would be within reach of all our people.

T.

The Fifth Ward Aldermanship.

Since the Democrats have the ascendancy in this ward to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of electing a Republican for Alderman, it is desirable that they should choose as competent a Democrat as they can get. In this view, the re-election of Samuel McMasters, Esq., is earnestly desired by many Republicans, and the better part of the Democracy as well. He has given entire satisfaction, and is decidedly the best man yet named for the position. Mayor Brush recently honored him with the Deputy Mayorship, during his absence from the city, and even in that capacity the Alderman acquitted himself creditably.

The Great Flour House.

The leading brands and the greatest variety always on hand at the lowest rates at the Checkered Front.

Shirking the Revenue Tax.

Peter Ashhurst and Morris Flynn were before Commissioner McCandless, yesterday, charged with carrying on the retail liquor business without paying the special revenue tax. They waived a hearing and gave bail for trial.

Mary McCall, who keeps a shop of rather limited dimensions near the Point, was arrested for selling liquor without having paid a special tax. She gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for trial.

The Best Coffees.

All tastes can now be gratified by using Arbuckles & Co.'s "Ariosa," "Fragar" and "Compono" coffees. Each of these brands has a bouquet of flavors peculiar to itself. All grocers sell them.

Suit for Slander.

Caroline K. Barrett, by her father, yesterday entered suit against Martin Hogan and his wife Kitty, for damages resulting from slanderous words spoken. It is alleged that Mrs. Hogan made some very grave insinuations as to how Miss Barrett managed to supply herself with clothing. The plaintiff claims damages in the sum of $10,000.

The Best Coffees.

All tastes can now be gratified by using Arbuckles & Co.'s "Ariosa," "Fragar" and "Compono" coffees. Each of these brands has a bouquet of flavors peculiar to itself. All grocers sell it.

WE are requested to say that the Business Directory of Pittsburgh now being canvassed for by persons, is in no ways connected with the regular Directory of "Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity," published by George H. Thurston, and that he has no interest in or connection with the first-named work. This statement is made simply to avoid unpleasant pecuniary and other mistakes that from similar causes have in the past three or four years arisen annually. The canvass for the regular Directory of Pittsburgh and the business directory therein annually included, will commence about the first of January.

Every Dealer Should Keep

Jenkins & Bro.'s Java flavored coffee. Every family will use it. Costs no more than the common brands usually do. Sold by retailers.

THE Board of Health, at their last meeting, in considering the best means for the prevention of small-pox, although they established several wise provisions, forgot one very important recommendation, viz: That each individual citizen should use every precaution to retain his system in good order, for the small-pox only attacks those whose physical condition has become enervated. To this end they should have advised every family to keep at home and use regularly and moderately Pier, Danals & Co.'s Bottled Cream and Oregan Ales.

The Best Coffees.

All tastes can now be gratified by using Arbuckles & Co.'s "Ariosa," "Fragar" and "Compono" coffees. Each of these brands has a bouquet of flavors peculiar to itself. All grocers sell them.

Notice.

In a few days F. Sellers & Co., corner of Penn and Tenth streets, will be able to supply the trade with their refined lard in three pound (3 lb) tin buckets, in addition to their three, five and ten pound caddies and twenty pound buckets. They guarantee this lard to be pure leaf, not gut lard nor bleached grease. It is their duty to place it in every family.

Jenkins's Java Flavored Coffee

Is now the leading coffee. Quarter Java is used. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE Woman's Suffrage Convention will convene this evening at eight o'clock. Mrs. Tracy Cutter, the President of the National Association, and several prominent Boston ladies will be present.

CURTIS, which first name is Charles, was before the Mayor yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. Charles was spotted as a young man who had thrown a brick through a transparency in front of the Cosmopolitan dining saloon, on Fifth avenue. He has gone to Claremont for the ensuing thirty days.

HUDSON BAY.

Furs at William Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood Street—15 to 20 Per Cent. Cheaper Than Any Other House.

The finest quality of furs in general use in this market are the Hudson Bay sable, a beautiful, stylish and durable article. Next to the Hudson Bay comes the beautiful mink sable, after which we have the Persian and Astrachan Lamb, the German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel and Alaska mink. These furs range in price in the order named from one hundred dollars down to three or four dollars, at the great fur emporium of William Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, where will be found the largest stock ever brought to this market, and where all classes of goods in their line are sold at a reduction of fifteen to twenty per cent. below other houses. The long connection with and consequent knowledge of and experience in the fur business of Messrs. Fleming & Co., enable them to purchase goods at cheaper rates than most other houses, particularly as they carry double the stock of any other establishment, and the result is that their patrons reap the benefit of their extensive business experience. Country dealers, who have not already laid in their stock of furs, should send in their orders, as Messrs. Fleming & Co., are offering great inducements to the trade.

Elegant Light Buckwheat Cakes.

To one quart of buckwheat flour and two tablespoonfuls of molasses or syrup, and two tea-spoonfuls of salt, then mix with warm water to the consistency of griddle cakes; let it stand over night in a warm (not hot) place; when ready to bake, thin your batter, if necessary, with warm water, then add one measure Banner Baking Powder, stir well, and bake immediately on a hot griddle.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow night will have an address from Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, and music by Mrs. Mellor, Miss Benham and Messrs. Diehl and Petty, Mr. Mellor presiding at the organ. Literary Society in the Parlor meets this (Friday) evening.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A NEW bank, to be known as the Monongahela Savings Bank of South Pittsburgh, will be opened for business next week. This will make the sixth bank on the South side and the fourth organized during the past year.

EDWARD NOOS recently met John Harrer in Birmingham, and for some alleged or fancied wrong, told him he would "break his nose off his face." Harrer objects to the mutilating process proposed, and hence his reason for requesting Justice Heisel to issue a warrant upon a charge of surety of the peace. His request was acceded to.

BURGESS NICHOLAS, of East Birmingham, received the complaint of John Eckhardt against Mrs. Hageman yesterday, deponent alleging that the defendant had been threatening for some time to destroy the peace of his family. A warrant was issued upon the charge of surety of the peace.

MR. PHILLIP HORR, Postmaster of Birmingham and the South Side, has been appointed by Messrs. A. B. Stevenson & Son, general agents of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, agent for the South Side boroughs. Mr. Horr is engaged at present collecting the assessments made upon policy holders in consequence of the Chicago fire, and thus far has succeeded admirably.

An Eccentric Prisoner.

A web of flannel was stolen from the door of the dry goods store of S. Grove & Son, Carson street, Birmingham yesterday, and officer Demmil soon after arrested Casper Rodenbaugh, who it appears turned out to be the purloiner of the flannel. He was taken before a Justice of the Peace, but the owner of the flannel on recovering the same declined to prosecute and Casper was discharged. Before being released, however, and while the Magistrate was meditating upon what should be done with the defendant he camly asked the official to take him out in the yard and shoot him. The 'Squire told him he might shoot himself, but to this proposition he demurred suggesting *apropos* to the chilly blasts of winter a term in the Work House. "But the hand that he played in the game he did not understand" was not successful, as the Magistrate told him he was not a fit subject for the Work House. Casper is determined on a sojourn at Claremont, however, and we would not be surprised he is back again to-day.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—IMMEDIATELY, a good Bookkeeper. Address, giving references and state salary expected, C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property. THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield st. MWF

WANTED—PURCHASER—FOR A Drug Store in a good location. Counters, Shelving, Show Case, Bottles and contents cheap, with privilege of Lease from December 1st. Address J. S. WALLACE, 81 Water street.

WANTED—HORSES—A SPAN OF good road Horses: must be good travelers and quick walkers, gentle, not afraid of locomotives, and guaranteed to be sound. Endurance more desirable than speed; age between five and seven years; height about 14½ hands; weight about 900 or 1,000 pounds each. Canadian stock preferred. Also, one single Top Buggy and Harness. Must be low for cash. Address P. O. Box 1,244, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN active interest in an established Manufacturing Business. Address W., this office, stating style of business and amount of capital required.

WANTED—ENGINE—A PORTABLE Engine immediately, good new or second-hand, three or four horse power; one on wheels preferred. Address Lock Box 14, Altoona, Pa.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Must come recommended. Apply at 97 Roberts street.

WANTED—MOULDERS—A NUMBER of good Machinery Moulders can find steady employment at the Fort Wayne Machine and Car Wheel Works, by applying to J. H. BASS, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Manager, Engineers, Rail, Bar and Steel Rollers, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, Room 8, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. A. BURROWS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—KENTUCKY MULES—AN extra good lot of well broke Kentucky Mules, at Red Lion Stables.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other House, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. F

FOR SALE—LARD OIL—50 BBLS. Fairbank, Peck & Co.'s Chicago Extra Winter Strained Lard Oil, in store and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 23 Seventh avenue.

MACHINERY FOR SALE BY BRADY & LOGAN, Tidioute, Pa.: 1 Engine 12x20, by David Bell, Buffalo, N. Y., has cut-off Governor, Pump and Heater; two Boilers, 20 feet by 40 inches, two Flues, 1 Shingle or Heading Machine, Law's Patent, by Trevor & Co., Lockport, N. Y.; 1 Cylinder Saw, two feet diameter, with frame; two Drag Saw Mills; lot Shafting and Pulleys. All nearly new of latest style. The whole for $1,200.

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm of 96 Acres, 156 Perches, all underlaid with Coal, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., late the property of Jas. S. Neeld, deceased, adjoining lands of H. Ray, J. McMillen, Jr., W. Lesnett, S. Collins and others, about ten miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and half a mile from the Chartiers Railroad. Title indisputable and terms of sale easy. For particulars inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fourth ave, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE LOTS, 60X 124 feet on east side of Chartiers street, near Western avenue, Allegheny city. Also, two Lots 40x160 on Page street. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of R. CURRY, 2 and 4 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Engine, nearly new, 8-inch Cylinder, 16-inch Stroke, with or without Boiler; can be seen at J. & J. B. MILHOLLAND'S, 68 Fifth avenue extension. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—BEST location in Beaver county. The Store is now doing a very profitable business. There is a bargain in this Store. Terms easy. Apply to or address JAMES S. McKELVY, with B. L. Fahnestock & Co., 76 Wood street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—SECOND STORY ROOM, with Balcony fronting on the Park, at 188 Second avenue.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS. A Gentleman and Lady or two Gentlemen, can be furnished with a pleasant Room and Board, by applying at No. 128 Robinson street, Allegheny.

LOST.

LOST—TEN DOLLARS REWARD FOR return of a Lady's Cuff Button, enameled and set with Pearls, lost near Robinson and Anderson streets, Allegheny, to STEVENSON'S SONS & CO., Market st.

LOST—EAR DROP—A ROMAN GOLD Pendant Ear Drop, on Monday morning, on Fifth avenue or Market street, between Fifth and Fourth avenues. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS MINNIE, YOU CAN get the most delicate Perfumes at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S, Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., N. E. corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue.—An Election for Fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, December 5th, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, November 23d, 1871.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the

First Monday, 4th Day of December Next,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

For the purpose of Electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1871. FMW

ELEVENTH WARD—

There will be a Meeting of the Republican Voters of the above Ward, on

Saturday Evening, November 25, 1871,
at 7 O'Clock,

For the purpose of suggesting names for nomination of Ward Officers.

NOTICE—DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK, OF ALLEGHENY—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, December 5, 1871, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

MWF R. B. FRANCIS, Cashier.

FOR RENT.

152. FOR RENT—DESIRABLE Residence, with modern improvements, No. 152 Penn street. Inquire on the premises. MWF

158. FOR RENT—A NEW LARGE three-story Brick Building, situated on the principal business street, Beaver Falls, Pa., and in every respect adapted for a first-class Hotel. Inquire of FRAZIER BROTHERS, No. 158 Penna. avenue, (late Ohio avenue,) Allegheny city, Pa. tf

15. FOR RENT—THAT FIRST-CLASS Business Stand, with Dwelling attached, No. 15 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair street), for the last eight years occupied by Wm. E. Stieren, Optician, is offered for rent. For terms inquire as above.

58. FOR RENT—WILKINS HALL—This Property will be for Lease for a term of years. Possession given first of January, 1872. For terms inquire of ROBT. H. HARTLEY, No. 58 Smithfield street. tf

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

$12 TO $24 A DAY

Agents wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MF'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

To Manufacturers and Capitalists.

For sale in Chicago, a new Brick Building, 153 feet square; one and two stories high, with open court in center, 90x100 feet, situated just outside the city limits, on railroads running East and South, with side track to building, and connecting with all the railroads centering in the city.

The building and location are especially adapted to most any kind of manufacturing purposes, and will be sold upon favorable terms, or the proprietors will take an interest in any profitable business that may be established there.

Full particulars given upon application, by parties mentioning the business they wish to establish. Address

WM. H. PARK,
Agent for Proprietors,
107 West Randolph street, Chicago.

WM. D. RODGERS.............JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

Wm. D Rogers & Co.,
(ESTABLISHED 1846).

Original and Only Manufacturers of the Celebrated

Rogers Carriages and Light Wagons.

The acknowledged Highest American Standard.

MANUFACTORY,
THIRTEENTH AND PARRISH STREETS,

Succeeding GEO. W. WATSON & CO., Retired.

Those intending to purchase a Vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have one built to suit the taste in every particular, and be completed by the opening of Spring.

All work guaranteed to be built fully up to our high standard and unequalled in Durability, Lightness, Beauty of Proportion and Fine Finish.

Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.

WAREROOMS,
1,009 AND 1,011 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE MILL SEAT, &c.

We will offer at Public Sale, on the Premises, at Little Beaver Bridge, Columbiana county, Ohio, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1871,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

That Valuable Property, known as the "Little Beaver Bridge Mill Seat, &c.," containing 38 or 40 Acres of Land, more or less, on which is one of the best Mill Seats in the county. Said Property is situated in an excellent farming country, near School Houses, Churches, and within one mile of the Ohio river and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. It is within one and a half miles of Island Run and Smith Ferry Oil Wells. Wells are in operation within a half mile of the property, and Oil has been found on the land. Very little of said Land is tillable, but it abounds in good Building and Glass Stone. The improvements are a good two-story Brick House and several Frame Buildings.

Terms of payment made known on day of sale. For any further information desired concerning said Property, apply to MATTHEW LAUGHLIN, Smith's Ferry, Pa., or J. B. McKENNAN, JR., Brownsville, Pa.

GIRARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
NO. 639 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CASH CAPITAL,
$300,000.

Cash Assets, November 1, 1871, Over
$500,000.

This Company had no Agency at Chicago, and is not affected by the great fire.

R. D. Thompson,
AGENT,
COR. FOURTH AVENUE AND WOOD ST.,
MWF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS.

We ask the attention of the Trade to our Stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, SHADES, DRUGGETS, and all Goods kept in our line. Our Stock embraces some of the HANDSOMEST STYLES that can be found in any market. We challenge the Trade to produce finer styles of TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS than we are showing this Season, and in best TWO and THREE-PLY CARPETS our stock is good. We show the greatest variety of HALL and STAIR of any house in the city.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

No
Chicago Losses.
The
Pennsylvania
Insurance Co.
of Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1825.
Cash Assets,
$1,100,000.

This old and conservative Company, having lost nothing by the Chicago fire, offers absolute security to persons seeking insurance. Policies written and Losses adjusted and paid by

William L. Jones,
84 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.

I have now on hand a Complete Assortment of every description of

CARPETING,

The Very Latest Designs and New Styles of Coloring admirably suited to the

FALL SEASON.

Druggets, Carpet Lining, &c.

Henry M'Callum
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

AMERICAN
Woman Suffrage Association
WILL HOLD A
Grand Mass Convention,
IN LIBRARY HALL.

Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, November 24, and continuing SATURDAY and SATURDAY EVENING November 25.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, Mrs. LIVERMORE,
Mrs. LUCY STONE, Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH
H. B. BLACKWELL, Esq.

And other Eminent Speakers will be in attendance.

Admission 25 cents. Day Meetings Free.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Post masters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Are You Insured

The Insurance Co. of North America,
OF
PHILADELPHIA,

With Cash Assets July, 1871,
$3,185,219 41.

Loses by the Chicago Fire
About $500,000.

After Paying this Enormous Loss the Company will Still Have
$2,700,000,
AND AN ANNUAL INCOME OF
$2,000,000.

During a Financial Crisis
Prudent Business Men put their Trust in
Banks of Undoubted Solvency.
SO DURING A CRISIS IN
Fire Underwriting,

It becomes of vital importance to the insuring public that they put their trust in a TIME-HONORED, FIRE-TESTED, WEALTHY CORPORATION, which deals in UNDOUBTED SECURITY at a fair rate of premium.

Policies in this Company written and LOSSES PAID by

WILLIAM L. JONES,
1p 84 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding, 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.

HOLLAND GINS.

Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.

RUMS.

Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.

Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.

SHERRIES.

Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.

Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.

MALAGA.

Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.

St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.

CHAMPAGNES.

Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated

SWEET CATAWBA,

Warranted to keep, on Draught.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.

GIVE US A CALL.

Littell & Mechling.

5,000 BBLS. FALL AND WINTER APPLES, arriving;
3,000 boxes Cultivated Cranberries;
100 barrels Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
100 barrels choice Yellow Onions;
100 bushels Shellbarks;
250 bushels Chestnuts;
50 kegs Ohio Apple Butter;
75 tubs Roll Butter;
20 barrels choice Beans, (hand picked). For sale
HENRY REA, JR., 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Corner of Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.,

In addition to a usual assortment of Drugs, Perfumery, &c., offers a choice selection of Lubin's Goods, Squire's Goods, Low's Soaps and Brushes, Price's Glycerine and Soap, Cigars de Joy for Asthma, Saunders' Face Powder, Boudalt's Pepsin, Liebeg's Extract Meat, Marte Brandy, &c. All of his own direct importation.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

Of course it would not do to allow the Grand Duke to come to America without some important object,—if it could be clothed with mystery, it would be all the better. So the report has been started that he "is charged with a mission of an important and delicate character," in view of a European war, in which Russia wants only the aid of the United States to enable her to "defy all Europe." It is this aid simply the Grand Duke has come for, and not a buffalo hunt in the West, as has been reported. If that is all, he needn't have made such a fuss about it, at least.

Mr. Greeley, in the *Tribune*, says the time has come for a "free parliament" for discussing the next Presidential candidate of the Republican party. Granting this, it is respectfully suggested that Mr. Greeley lead off and let the country know who is his candidate. It is pretty well understood that he is not for General Grant, but as a negative position seldom wins anything, perhaps he is prepared to come out affirmatively. That is what a great many people are doing, and the veteran editor cannot afford to lag behind.

It is probable that District Attorney MacLaughlin, of Cumberland county, has found out that he cannot deprive State Senators regularly chosen of their certificates; and it is probable, also, that his tool, Emminger, has ascertained that the gentleman is not a safe one to follow. The attempt to keep Weakley out of his seat, by the latter acting under the order of the former, was simply ridiculous, even if it was vicious. It required only the mandate of the Supreme Court to have the law executed, and Emminger having complied rather than suffer imprisonment, Senator Weakley will take his seat.

The St. Louis *Democrat* should not understand that we are opposed to or that Pittsburgh does not regard with favor the idea that has been started there of a grand Narrow Gauge Railroad from tide water to the Mississippi,—it was the proposed mode of executing it that we did not deem practicable. No, let us, by all means, have such a road. It is by no means a visionary project. The time will soon come, if it has not already, when a grand road of the kind will be required by our inland commerce. St. Louis is striving at the right moment and in the right direction, and her movements are watched with special interest.

A correspondent wants to know what kind of game it is that Mr. John W. Garrett is playing with the Connellsville Railroad. To the best of our judgment, we will answer, Mr. Garrett is playing the road out as rapidly as he can with the view to acquiring it as cheaply as possible. If this is his object, from present appearances it will not be long before it will be accomplished. We believe it is entirely true that for the speedy decline of the brilliant prospect which the road had, Mr. Hughart and those associated with him should not be held responsible. Many think that duty to themselves requires that they should abandon the concern at once.

The fact that the prosecution of Tweed is not pushed is causing comment. It is true that the report that Charles O'Conor had expressed the opinion that the proceedings were defective has been denied; nevertheless the machinery has apparently ceased to work, and the friends of Tweed manifest an increased confidence that he will escape punishment. It is said, also, that his first friend who has been through the State "sounding" the new Senators with reference to the admission of Tweed to his seat in the Senate, has made a favorable report; and just now less is said about his intended flight than awhile ago. The case is becoming interesting.

It is stated that Gen. Walker, the new Indian Commissioner, is not in favor of the "Quaker Policy," and that his appointment involves a departure on the part of the Government. We question the accuracy of the statement, for in nothing has Gen. Grant held a more perfect steadiness than in this regard. What precisely are Gen. Walker's qualifications, or what particularly recommended him for the position, beyond the fact of his excellent character and general good standing, we do not know; but we may safely presume that in a matter in which Gen. Grant takes so deep an interest, the new appointee would be not only in accord with the "pacific policy," but possess the requisite qualifications for this particular office.

The explanations which the Alaska Seal Company made in reply to the recent charges of cruelty and inhumanity brought against it by the Aleutians, attributed, it will be recollected, the whole trouble to the use of a liquor called "Kwass," which was represented as being highly intoxicating in its properties, and deleterious in its effects on the health and morals of the people. From a Russian gentleman of character and culture, at present residing in Pittsburgh, we learn that nothing could be further from the facts than the statements which have been made concerning the alcoholic properties of this beverage. It is composed of water and rye flour, mixed with a little yeast, and bears the same relation to the diet of the Aleutians which oyster soup does to that of our own people. It is eaten, or rather drank, by the poorer classes throughout the Russian empire, and has not a single particle of inebriating matter in its composition.

While no disposition is shown on the part of any one in South Carolina to repudiate so much of the State debt as was incurred before the administration of Governor Scott, there is a growing feeling in favor of the repudiation of the new bonds. According to the exhibit of the State authorities, made to the Taxpayers' Convention last spring, the total indebtedness of the State was $9,865,908 98; and this, it is claimed, is the only authorized debt of the State to-day. So intense, however, is the excitement among the people over the fraudulent issues, that they will probably oppose any further payment of interest until the actual indebtedness shall have been separated from the fictitious portion, and the latter repudiated. To this end they have, it is said, combined to delay the payment of taxes until compelled by the law, so as to put the State government on as short an allowance as possible, while at the same time vigorous measures are being taken to bring criminal prosecutions against the robbers and conspirators. From present indications it is extremely doubtful whether the State will be able to raise money to pay the interest on these new bonds by the first of next year, at which time it falls due; and there will then probably be an explosion which will go far toward bringing to a close the flagitious rule of her corruptionists and dishonest adventurers.

The transactions of the European Syndicate have been made the subject of a vast amount of criticism, not a little of it of a very mean and malignant character. The fact, however, that all the five per cent. stocks offered by the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken, and that the Government have now none for sale, furnishes the most complete vindication of Mr. Boutwell's method that could have been asked. It is apparent that the national finances were never before in so prosperous and satisfactory a condition as now. The unparalleled recuperation of the country from the prostration caused by the war, and the wonderful energy with which, notwithstanding the enormous burdens of taxation, it goes on developing its various resources, has astonished the people of Europe beyond measure, while the efficiency and honesty with which its governmental affairs have in the main been conducted, the good faith which has been kept with our foreign creditors, and the stern rigor with which the people have set themselves to the correction of the abuses which had grown up unawares among them, have put the securities of the country among the very best class of investments in the world. We are now in a position to redeem the Five-twenties of 1862 in coin, and this we learn, will be done as soon as the schedules can be examined, which will be at an early period in December. The whole amount of five and six United States outstanding bonds is $1,860,000,000; of which $1,000,000,000 are held abroad, and about $500,000,000 by our own national banks and other home financial institutions; leaving but about $360,000,000 with which to supply all other demands. The financial confidence of Europe in the United States is of the most complete and unreserved character. Whatever cavilers exist, are of home breeding and growth. Every Government, of course, has its enemies; the opponents of our own Administration expressed themselves terribly dissatisfied because the loan was not taken, and it would not greatly surprise us should they equally find fault now that every dollar is absorbed.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

It used to be considered a very easy thing to demonstrate the folly as well as the wickedness of strikes. Indeed, the wickedness of such movements was commonly presumed to be so manifest to the feeblest understanding as not to require argument to make it evident. Still, if "hardened sinners with horny hands" owned to no stings of conscience for participation in the offense, or were determined to defy the "moral pain" for the sake of the material advantages which they hoped to derive from it, an appeal to reason, founded on the recognized relations betwixt capital and labor, was believed to be so conclusive as to the folly of the method as to amount to demonstration. To the reasoner himself the demonstration seemed so cogent and convincing that its failure to overwhelm the striker by its truth and to send him penitent to his work again, could be referred only to the perversity of human nature. But in spite of logic and facts the strike became a fashion, or rather a common resource of the laboring classes. It was, in fact, the initiation of the struggle between employers and employed, with which all are so familiar at the present day. Though not so understood at first by those who reasoned against strikes, the real object of such arguments was simply to prove that no change in the old established relations between hirelings and those who hired them, was either expedient or in any way desirable. The existing state of things was held to be so excellent that departure from it would necessarily be deterioration. Why should there be any change? Laborers were able to live on the product of their toil, as much as they had any reason or right to expect, and whatever advantages employers might enjoy were fairly due to those who applied not only their money but their superior intelligence in a way so advantageous to the country at large as well as to the workmen. The labor market was overstocked, and if the men were dissatisfied with their wages, there were multitudes half-starving in idleness who would be glad to take their places. This was the gist of the general argument used by foreign manufacturers against strikes, and in individual instances the reasoning received its tone from irritation at the presumption of moneyless men who dared to remonstrate against existing usages. The capitalists denounced unions among their men in the interest of the laborer as an illegitimate and unfair mode of striving for their object, forgetting or ignoring the fact that all capitalists were members of a great union or combination which had existed for ages and by which their rights and privileges were upheld. It was not at all strange that they desired no change.

It is, however, certain that a change was as much needed in the interest of the employer as of the employed, though for different reasons. The hard, unsympathetic, purely selfish attitude of foreign and especially of English manufacturers towards their laborers as it existed thirty or forty years ago, was good for neither of the parties concerned, while it was especially evil to the man of money who thought that everything was as it ought to be. Fortunately for both parties, for the Gradgrinds not less than for their hands, the democratic spirit had been so thoroughly aroused that the latter refused to heed the arguments of the former, and to believe in either the folly or the wickedness of strikes. No doubt they have wrought terrible evil, and in connection with trades-unions have produced an amount of suffering which cannot be thought of without horror. And not less appalling is the aggregate of human brutality which they have exhibited. But it was intolerable suffering which most contributed to stimulate the contest of which strikes and trades-unions have been features, and brutality of action was the necessary product of the antecedent and actual condition of the laborers. Had all remained serene externally, had neither trades-unions nor strikes ever come into being, the misery and brutality of the English laboring classes would by this time not be less dreadful to contemplate because they were less demonstrative.

Though we cannot be sure that by patient uncomplaining endurance English workmen would not before now have gained all the advantages which they have gained in other ways, we may not assume anything so unlikely. The truth is that by organization and united action they have attained to a position of universally conceded social and economical importance. They are no longer the "dumb driven cattle" they were formerly. If they are not politically important it is because they are neither politically united nor politically in earnest. But in the discussion of all questions relating to their specific interests they have secured the ear and to a certain extent the sympathy of the nation, and have the nation for arbiter between them and the class of employers. The result of the Newcastle strike may be fairly regarded as a triumph by which the struggle of many years has been ended in their favor.

Apparently encouraged by the success of their brethren in England, the workingmen of Germany would seem to be almost everywhere following their example. A correspondent of the New York *Staats Zeitung* describes strikes as "raging like an infectious disease through the industrial cities." Berlin, Mainz, Chemnitz, Nuremberg, Cologne, are only a few of the places affected, and it is expected to pervade the whole land. In that old country of deeply seated aristocracy and feudalism, the movement of the workmen seems more influenced than in England by social and class feeling. So far as the International Society is concerned, the movement is decidedly socialistic. That some anxiety concerning the agitation is felt by the Government is apparent from the announcement of its purpose to suppress the International by force. But the strikes referred to are not exclusively or even extensively of socialist origin. They indicate a general state of discontent on the part of skilled laborers with their material condition, with the length of a day's labor and the smallness of their pay, among other things. Whoever knows anything about the condition of the mechanical class in Germany may easily believe that all their complaints are not unreasonable, in fact that there may be good reason for the agitation of which we hear. This also seems to be the feeling among many German capitalists, and in the letter to which we have already referred, there is mention of the earnest efforts making by the employing class to introduce reforms. Thus in Leipsic a society of employers propose to organize a system of arbitration on the model of Mr. Mundella's English plan, and in some other places the method is already established. In several cities earnest attention is given to the subject of suitable dwellings for laborers. In a word there are plentiful indications that German capitalists, like the English, are being aroused by the discontent of their employees to do their duty by them, and to adopt such measures for their welfare as may leave no grounds for complaint on their part. This counter movement is likely to extend more and more, commanding the support of the selfish as well as the benevolent. It is manifestly dictated by sound wisdom not less than by philanthropy, as being the only way in which the great social question of the age may be peacefully solved. In this direction great results might be expected from the application of the money wasted in a single gigantic strike. Neither in Germany nor in England are the workmen likely to be rendered permanently satisfied by the mere concession of their demands. Ignorant and sordid in their tastes, they will use their greater leisure and better wages in sensual indulgences. But if encouraged by the sympathy and guided by the intelligence of a more cultivated class, whom friendly experience shall have taught them to respect, they may be expected to meet half way judicious efforts put forth for their improvement. To prevent misapprehension it may be well to say that the labor question in Republican United States is a very different affair from the same subject in ancient, aristocratic England and Germany.

Although, as in these columns has more than once been suggested, the time for increased prudence has come for granting public lands in aid of internal improvements, the report of the Secretary of the Interior respecting the operations of this policy during the ten years since it was first practically applied to the development of our railroad system, shows that our public lands have not been stolen or squandered, as charged by the opposition, but parted with for considerations of the most important character, whose value is now only beginning to be realized. Thus it is shown that at the close of last year there were 15,000 miles of such railroads completed, projected and in process of construction, on which had been expended $100,000,000 during the year, besides $300,000,000 previously invested—an amount which, according to the usual estimate of the ratio in which railroads increase the value of property, may be considered to have added $1,500,000,000 to the wealth of the country. Moreover, the districts which these railroads have opened to settlement, have already attracted into the new regions considerably upwards of a million of immigrants, who in their turn have created prosperous communities and helped by their industry to swell the bulk of the capital of the country. There is no doubt that the railroads have largely profited by the national liberality, nor much question that in some instances they have more or less abused it; on the whole, however, the people have reaped fully as many substantial gains as the corporations themselves, the difference in the farming value of lands lying on the line of railroads, and those located in regions not yet opened up, being as five to one in favor of the former.

Those journals which lately fretted and foamed in such a frantic manner over the alleged brutality and cruelty of the administration in its treatment of the Mormon question, seem likely to have their labor for their pains. According to our special Washington dispatch no intention exists at Washington of resorting to any extreme or vindictive measures. While the men who have outraged and murdered unoffending citizens will be prosecuted and punished according to law, those who have merely been victims of the delusion of Mormonism will not be made to suffer. It is reported that a bill will be introduced into Congress at its ensuing session to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and apply for admission into the United States, the Territory already possessing the requisite population; polygamy to be abolished in the legal constitution by statute, but recognizing the present wives and children of the Mormons as legal, so that illegitimacy shall not be assumed to exist, nor the line of inheritance in real and personal property be stricken down. Such a policy, it is argued, will virtually abolish polygamy, and at the same time protect the rights of innocent persons; and the plan, it is said, is favored by several members of the Cabinet as the most feasible and practicable way of getting rid of the abomination. Wisely, as we think, the whole matter is left to Congress for final settlement.

The poisonous influence of intense heat has been fully demonstrated by M. Claude Bernard, a French scientist, who has recently published an account of some curious experiments in reference to the effect of heat upon animals. It appears from these that heat, when it attains too high a degree, acts like a poison, and destroys feeling and motion. But its characteristic in some sort is to act directly on the muscular element. The loss of the muscular properties necessarily produces death by arresting the action of the heart and circulation. The degree of heat which must not be exceeded for cold-blooded animals is from 37 to 39 degrees (Reaumur), for mammalia 43 to 44, for birds 48 to 50. In each case, the maximum differs by a few degrees only from the animal's normal temperature. There is, then, an inward medium, the temperature of which is kept up by that of the blood—a certain atmosphere of heat, so to speak—which should remain unalterable. The factitious increase of that heat brings the most serious consequences with it as soon as it exceeds a very few degrees. To what particular poisons, then, can heat be assimilated? Those must be sought which bear a direct action upon the contractive muscular element, such as the antiar (the milky sap of the upas antiar), the vas and the corwal, American vegetable poisons. These substances probably have the same chemical action upon the blood as heat. The precise action of heat upon the blood is thus analyzed by M. Bernard: The blood of an animal killed by heat becomes black, the oxygen it contains is rapidly transformed into carbonic acid, and finally disappears. This, says M. Bernard, is not a true toxical action, but rather an excitement of the vital and normal properties of the red particles. The black blood of the rabbit killed by heat is still living: it absorbs oxygen by contact with the air, and again becomes ruddy when taken in time. Between 60 and 70 degrees, however, the blood coagulates, loses its vital properties, and cannot again become red. Heat above a certain degree kills the muscles without killing the blood. The chemical character of this poisoning of the muscles by heat is the most obscure part of the subject. It now remains to chemists to analyze the phenomena which accompany the muscular rigidity and abolition of motion produced by heat. The chemical action of certain poisons has already been accurately ascertained. M. Claude Bernard's original idea, that which forms the basis of all his researches, is the independence of organic elements. By separately finding out the action of different poisons, and that of the ordinary natural agents upon these elements, he has not only made some great discoveries but initiated an extremely fertile method.

The census of the four chief provinces of British America, taken last April, has just been published, and there is little doubt that considerable disappointment exists among the people of the Dominion over the results thus made known. While the United States has gained over twenty-two per cent. in population since 1871, and this notwithstanding the immense destruction of human life consequent upon our terrible civil war, the increase of the population of Canada during the same period, under conditions of profound peace, has been less than thirteen per cent. The following table gives the census of 1861 and 1871, together with the estimate published a few months before the census was taken:

	Census. 1861.	Census. 1871	Previous estimate. for 1871.
Ontario	1,396,091	1,629,842	2,136,308
Quebec	1,111,566	1,190,505	1,422,546
New Brunswick	252,047	285,777	327,809
Nova Scotia	330,857	387,800	396,449
Total	3,090,561	3,484,924	4,283,103

These figures are exceedingly significant, as indicating the steady exodus going on from that country to the United States. The increase during the whole decade is 394,363; less, probably, than the aggregate European immigration. The publication of these statistics cannot fail to set the people of Canada in search of the causes of this sluggish advance, and will probably give an impetus to the sentiment of annexation such as it has never received before. And meanwhile every new rail laid between the provinces and the United States is a magnet which draws the former nearer to ourselves, and renders their ultimate absorption more inevitable.

Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, lectured in Boston on Monday evening, with "Mormonism and the Mormons" for his subject: Among other things he said: "I believe that the great majority of the men and woman who practice and uphold polygamy in Utah do so as a matter of religious conviction. I believe the taking of a second wife is to the husband a painful religious duty religiously performed. I find in their condition in this respect something to excite my curiosity, little to move my hatred and much to elicit my compassion. Men and women seem to me alike only the self-immolated victims of a cruel and uncompensating system of barbarism." Of Brigham Young Mr. Fitch said: "The current report of 'riches in the Bank of England' is such stuff as dreams are made of. The riches of the Mormon church will not be found in unproductive accumulations anywhere, but in institutions of industry and skill, in railroads, and steam wagons and telegraph lines, in woolen and cotton factories, grist, saw and paper mills, newspapers, and co-operative stores. Unlike leaders of prominent political rings of the East, this man invests in power alone those gains which they squander in libraries they never read and pictures and statues of whose æsthetic value they are utterly ignorant. His daughter's dowries are not displayed in their wedding trains, and his sons visit the Atlantic States without a lounge at Saratoga or Long Branch, and tarry for months in Europe without acquainting themselves with the mysteries of *rouge et noir*.

The production of iron and steel directly from the ore is a problem which has long engaged the attention of inventors in this country and abroad, but which is now believed to have been solved by a regenerative furnace devised by Mr. Siemens. The process consists in exposing a mass of ore, which may or may not be mixed with reducing agents or fluxes, upon an inclined surface, to the surface action of intense heat, and in introducing at the same time a current or currents of combustible gases, or petroleum oil, in among the mass, from below the inclined surface, so as to percolate through the mass of ore, affecting or aiding in its reduction and at the same time enveloping its surface when exposed to the flame in a deoxodizing or reducing atmosphere, tending to facilitate its fusion. The fused metal and cinders accumulating at the foot of the inclined surface are from time to time removed, while a mass of ore is maintained upon the inclined plane by its own gravitation, fresh ore being supplied from hoppers at the top of the incline in regular quantities. The process is simple, and the quality of steel produced is very fine.

We are under the impression that experiments with the same end in view have been recently made in Pittsburgh, and with considerable success.

The New York *Express* cries fudge to the reports of coalitions just now freely circulated. As if by authority, it says: "The subject has never been presented in a way to make coalition either attractive or probable, and we repeat what we said the other day, that all such speculations at this time are profitless and a waste of precious time. In June next a Democratic National Convention will assemble, and sixty days in advance of it, (probably in April next), delegates will be elected to attend such Convention."

An inquiry on the subject having been addressed to the proprietors, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The experience of our fire decides us in favor of iron ceilings." It is stated that in all cases where the walls were not injured, and afforded a firm support for the iron beams, the iron arched ceilings were uninjured. More than half of the ceilings of the *Tribune* building are said to be still good, and all that will be needed is a coat of paint overhead, and a floor, to render the rooms as they were before the fire. It should be added the iron arches were covered with mortar made of gravel and cement, an inch or more above the crown of the arch, which mortar when dry, became hard.

The Philadelphia *Press* prints Railway news giving credit to the *Railroad Gazette*, which belonged to the Commercial. As we do not see the *Gazette*, the question is, who made the mistake?

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

A METHOD FOR ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT POINTED OUT TWENTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

The subject of the improvement of our western rivers is now being very widely discussed, and the great danger is that there will be more talk than work. The suggestion made by Mr. Thurston, in yesterday's Commercial, that the *united demand* of the seven great States interested in the improvement of the Ohio would be effectual in Congress, hits the true plan, and should induce prompt action in that direction. Nor is this at all new. In 1848, when President Polk vetoed the "river and harbor" bill, the same idea was ably advanced by Hon. M. Hampton, (now President Judge of the District Court), then representative in Congress from this district. In March of that year, the veto message of Mr. Polk being under consideration, Mr. Hampton delivered a lengthy speech, in which, after discussing the tariff question, as intimately connected with that of making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, he took up the subject of Congressional appropriation for river and harbor improvement. The constitutional power was questioned at that day, and a considerable portion of the speech was devoted to the refutation of the doctrine that the general government had no power to foster or aid the internal commerce of the nation by improving her great natural highways. Mr. Hampton then entered upon the main question—the character and the extent of the traffic of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and the importance, necessity and propriety of appropriating money for the improvement of western rivers and lake harbors, and that with no stinted hand, but to an extent commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved. Ample statistics, collected from the most authentic sources, were presented, showing the aggregate tonnage of the lakes and rivers, the value of the products carried, etc. The tabular statements are valuable, as showing a complete exhibit of the growth of internal commerce up till that day. That it has vastly increased since then, notwithstanding the fact that aid has been virtually withheld by the Government, only serves to strengthen the conclusions advanced by the speaker—that when the interests of the whole or a large portion of the country require it, "it is the imperative duty of the friends of those interests to combine their talents, their efforts and their energies to accomplish their objects." In concluding his remarks, Mr. Hampton pointed out very clearly how the Western people could secure the desired appropriations, and had they followed his advice the whole country might long ago have enjoyed the benefits which are still in eager anticipation. Unity of action among the people of the States in interest, was the course recommended, as the following extracts will show—which are quite as pertinent to-day as they were when delivered:

"Mr. Speaker, although this is not a sectional or local question, but one which concerns the whole country, as I have attempted to show, yet I desire to see the citizens of the great west, who are more immediately and intimately interested in the subject, aroused to a proper sense of their dignity and their rights. Cut off, as they are, from the advantages of foreign commerce, in the facilities afforded by the seacoast as a market for their agricultural and manufacturing productions, they have been deprived of the ordinary advantages usually enjoyed by a people under a government framed by themselves for their benefit. They have been left to struggle with all the perils and privations, the sufferings and sacrifices, incident to the life and condition of the pioneer. With an energy peculiar to the American character, and an industry that never tires, they have converted forests into fruitful fields, and caused 'the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose.' They have reclaimed from the savage, and redeemed from nature, the fairest and richest portion of the continent. They have more than trebled your original population, and extended your geographical limits to the shores of the Pacific. They have added to the substantial wealth of the country by creating an internal commerce and trade of more than double the value of all your foreign trade and commerce together. They have unlocked the treasuries of nature, and have disclosed to the world her inexhaustible mines of iron, of coal, of lead and of copper. * * *

"In view, sir, of all these considerations, and the immense interests involved, what do the people of this great valley ask? what have they a right to expect at the hands of the Government? They come not as beggars, knocking at your doors, to ask for alms. They come not humbling themselves at the footstool of power, to crave as a boon what they demand as a right. They ask not to 'swallow up the revenues of the Government,' as the President has charged, 'and entail a heavy debt on the country.' They require no violation either of the letter or spirit of the constitution, nor any departure from the established usage of the Government. No exclusive privileges are claimed over their brethren who reside in other sections of the country. We ask but simple justice—that but a tithe of the millions drawn from the hard earnings of the western pioneers by the Government, in payment for the public lands, shall be returned to us to be expended in removing the obstructions to our noble rivers, and the improvement of our lake harbors. As the resources of the country are developed, the products of its agriculture and its manufactures require a market. For this they depend exclusively on the rivers and lakes for an outlet to the Gulf and the Atlantic; their great channels of inter-communication are obstructed, and have been suffered to remain so year after year, because 'the dwellers in the valley' *have not risen in their might, stood together on this great question as one man*, and defeated, as they have the power to do, every candidate for office who was opposed to their interests.

"Sir, the voters in the Mississippi valley alone, to say nothing of the friends of the measures in other parts of the country, have the means in their own hands of doing themselves that justice which is now denied them by the General Government. Before casting their votes for any man for the Presidency, or for a seat in Congress, let them require the most satisfactory evidence that he is friendly to these great measures. If this course were pursued, there would be no more delay—no Constitutional difficulties would lie in the way of doing ample justice to the great interests of the people of this valley, because certain politicians can find no power in the Constitution to remove a rock, pull out a snag, with which the Mississippi abounds (known in the West as 'Polk stalks') or cut through a sand-bar. Individuals and States have done their full share in the improvement of the country, but they cannot do all that is required.

"Mr. Speaker, I must close these remarks. It was deemed important on the present occasion to place before this House and the country, in a clear, concise and simple manner, some of the most prominent facts in regard to this great subject. This has been attempted in a very brief and imperfect manner. But how greatly I have failed to do justice to a subject so full of interest, not only to the millions of our fellow-citizens residing in the West, but to the whole nation, no one can feel more sensibly than myself. If I have failed to arrest the attention, and convince the judgment of the House, the fault must rest on the advocate and not on the cause. For the subject, as you approach it, swells and increases in magnitude until you are lost in its contemplation."

Grand Duke Items.

The New York papers are filled with the Alexis reception which had been "discounted" a week by the country at large. After the reception in the evening, it is gratifying to know that the Grand Duke attended the Greek chapel on Second avenue, the Greek minister having been requested by the Czar to hold religious services, and give thanks for his safe arrival.

Soon after the arrival of the Grand Duke at his apartment at the Clarendon Hotel he dispatched the following message to his father by cable:

Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburgh:

Entree et reception cordiale magnifique. Parade de la milice. Tout la ville en fete. ALEXIS.

On being conducted to his sleeping apartment the Prince peremptorily refused to sleep on the gorgeous bed provided for his use, but preferred his own hammock, which had been conveyed to the hotel.

The serenade by the Ninth Regiment band was a fine affair. At eleven the crowd became so dense that the Fourth avenue cars were obliged to cease running, and the streets were completely blocked. Four large calcium lights were fixed so that the combined light should illuminate the space in front of the hotel and the two adjoining houses.

Jim Fisk had an introduction to the Grand Duke and generously offered him the freedom of everything he owned in America.

The New England Shoe Trade and Chicago.

[From the Boston Post]

The boot and shoe houses of Boston and of New England never rested on a more substantial basis than at present. At least one-half of the amount of the Chicago insurances on boots and shoes will be recovered, and every one of the dealers have resumed business. Out of twenty-odd wholesale firms, all but two have discounted their own notes, have paid their bills in full and are buying largely of new stocks. Besides this comforting fact, it is stated that the cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit and Milwaukee have largely increased their orders for goods since the fire, in order, if possible, to secure the Chicago trade. Thus it will be seen that Boston merchants are really gainers, in some measure, from the fire in Chicago. One of the causes which tended to lighten the burdens of the shoe dealers here is the fact that the indebtedness of the Chicago firms is partially assumed by banking institutions and money brokers to whom notes have been passed at a slight discount to pay for the risk, a practice which has prevailed to such an extent as to make this one business of trading in short notes a feature of Boston banking operations. Statistically speaking, Boston was interested in Chicago to the amount of $3,500,000, of which only about $1,000,000 will have to be shouldered by the banks, insurance companies and boot and shoe manufacturers.

The harbor master's report, for the city of Bangor, last year, gives 330,000 bushels as the amount of potatoes shipped during the year, at an average cost of 70 cents per bushel. Taking into account all that was sent by rail, and those used for home consumption, the amount brought to Bangor in 1870 rises to something over 400,000 bushels, and the present indications are that the trade this year will exceed a half million of bushels, involving the circulation of over $350,000, which is pretty well for a single business of a small city. The expense of sending these potatoes abroad by water is about half the cost of transporting by rail, hence the great rush and excitement in the market just at present.

The Methodists are liberal towards their unfortunate Chicago brethren. For instance, in Philadelphia, as elsewhere, meetings have been held in behalf of Methodism in Chicago, and it was resolved to raise $40,000. Spring Garden Church has since contributed $10,000; Arch street from $5,000 to $6,000; Christ Church, West Philadelphia, $2,000; Ebenezer, $1,900; Kensington, $900; Salem, $725; St. George's, $500, and probably a hundred more; Tabernacle, $1,500; and smaller sums from other churches; in all, thus far, about $37,000, leaving only $3,000 to complete the liberal proposition, and this unquestionably will in due time be forthcoming.

In the United States District Court, at Detroit, in the case of brewers charged with defrauding the revenue by making false entries in their books, Judge Longyear, in noticing an objection made to an account book produced by the defendants, on the ground that the entries were in the German language, charged that "the English language being the only language recognized by this Government in its records and proceedings, legislative, judicial and otherwise, the Court will naturally hesitate to recognize any book, record, writing or proceeding required by any express statute which is in any other than the English language. Especially so where the book is required to be kept for the use and information of the Government's own officers."

Why do so many poets, and many more who are not poets, write so much about November? This year the thing has had an uncommon run, notwithstanding the month, up to the present writing, has been unusually dry.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Another link in Mr. Darwin's chain of evidence is regarded as supplied by the report that during the recent epidemic of yellow fever in Brazil, the monkeys there were as prone to take the disease as were the human residents. Other animals were exempt from contagion.

During the recent four days' discussion in the London School Board, of the question of the payment of fees in denominational schools, Professor Huxley raised the objection that the payment of fees to Roman Catholic schools would be subsidizing a superstitious system.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is informed that something like a stampede from the army has commenced. The statement made is to the effect that officers are sending in their papers by "hundreds and hundreds."

The trial at Woolwich, England, of the immense thirty-five ton gun, as arranged since the enlargement of the bore from 11.6 inches to 12 inches, has been completed, and the increase in the calibre is understood to have made such satisfactory improvement in the power of the gun that there is still some idea of its still further enlargement in order that the full capacity of the weapon may be thoroughly ascertained before others are completed.

A London paper has made a famous discovery of the cause of the Chicago fire. It says: "In a Chicago journal we find, in reference to Chicago's position as the commercial and financial metropolis of the Northwest, and the basis of all important operations for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Kentucky and Missouri, that it is a city with a 'greenback flooring.' It was this 'greenback flooring,' now converted into ashes, that caused the consuming of the city; for the flame run along the pavements like floods, and from them leaped into the houses."

Among the feats of a lightning saw on exhibition at the American Institute Fair in New York the following is mentioned: A chestnut log, nine inches in diameter, was sawed off by two men in three-quarter seconds, by three and a half strokes of the saw. It was then sawed across sixteen times in two minutes and sixteen seconds, or faster than a cord in nine minutes, including lost time.

At San Francisco there were eighteen severe earthquake shocks between June 21st and July 17th, 1808. Again, in 1812, the tower of a church was thrown down by an earthquake and crushed the roof, killing fifty persons. The severest shock at San Francisco occurred in October, 1868, and great damage was done. From an examination of the records it appears that the shock of 1868 may be considered as a standard of the maximum force of the subterranean convulsions in California during the last hundred years.

At Birmingham, Connecticut, a gas fitter is said to have adopted a novel method of supplying people with gas who live beyond the reach of the gas mains. He puts a small receiver in the cellar or other convenient place, which he will fill about once a month, bring the gas from the works of the company in rubber bags made for the purpose.

The college photograph business has grown to be so extensive that leading photographers make great exertions to obtain the contracts for the larger colleges. The seniors at Yale have awarded their contract this year to a Montreal artist.

Some amusement, if not consternation, has been caused by the discovery of an unintentional troublesome error in the first section of the act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812. The act most explicitly requires each veteran of sixty days' service in the war, who applies for a pension, to support the Constitution of the United States, and the surviving widows of such officers, and enlisted and drafted men, as took part in that war; kindly "provided, however, that such widows have not remarried." The act will be taken up for amendment when Congress meets.

The small-pox has become alarmingly prevalent in Chicago. The Board of Health say that for the last two weeks nearly all the immigrants that have arrived in that city had the infection among them, and within the last week a number of cases came, some remaining, and others going to various points in the Northwest. On Monday morning a man disguised as a woman, suffering with small-pox, was discovered making his way to Milwaukee, but was stopped at the depot, from whence he was removed to the small-pox hospital. The attention of the railroad authorities was called to the fact, and sanitary policemen were directed to inspect all incoming trains having immigrants aboard. The immigrant houses were also ordered to be inspected, and inmates vaccinated by the Sanitary Inspectors.

A gentleman of Madison, Illinois, is the possessor of one of the first issues of copper coins ever made in the United States. On one side is the sun shining on a sun dial, at the base of which are the words, "Mind Your Business," the date "1787," and the word "Fugio." On the reverse side are the words, "We Are One," surrounded by a chain of thirteen links. This is a very rare coin; not more than half a dozen are known to be in existence in this country.

A letter from Rome contains a story of a remarkable bulky taper having been sent to the Vatican—no one knew by whom—accompanied by a request that it should be placed in the Pope's private chapel, and it during his mass. The request was complied with, and the Pope seeing it burning in a corner of the chapel, ordered it to be immediately extinguished. It was opened after mass in his presence, and found to contain a small Orsini shell.

On Thanksgiving Day a novel ceremony is to take place in Washington city. A church spire is to be dedicated. After the usual morning service is over, eleven little girls, each bearing a banner with the inscription on each bell, will then enter the church. Several brief addresses from distinguished orators will follow. Then the audience will retire to the vestibule and surrounding sidewalks of the sanctuary, when will be chimed "Antioch," "Home, Sweet Home," "Hail Columbia," &c. Then will be chimed "Old Hundred," the entire congregation and multitude at the same time singing the doxology, "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow." It is thought that this ceremony will attract crowds of sightseers.

In Providence is probably the largest wood-screw interest in creation. The American Screw Company have four mills—two, the New England and Eagle mills, in Providence, another mill in Jersey City, and the State mill at Taunton. At the Bay State mill they make any kind of bolt used in any machinery, and a large amount of piano screws with round heads. The Company make at their several factories every kind of screw of iron and steel that is made.

A rifle was exhibited at a recent Georgia fair, the maker of which had never worked at the trade a single day in his life. He not only made the rifle, but made every tool used in its manufacture. It was made in an ordinary country blacksmith shop. The only materials purchased were the mountings, and they in the rough. The stock was made from black walnut, cut by himself from Little River swamp. It was not made originally for exhibition, but for his own private use. It took the premium at Augusta over guns manufactured by the most skillful workmen.

PERSONAL.

Robert Collyer, the brave Chicago preacher, whom the fire left nothing but his courage and his opportunities, says he don't know anything about the story that the students of Cornell University have invited him to make a "first class horse shoe," for which they will pay him $2,000, the money to go to relieve the Chicago sufferers or a new Unity Church. He seems to wish it were true, however, as must all his friends, and says: "I write this to stop the thing if it be bogus, or to hurry it along if it be real; because I am now ready to go to work right off at the price named, and when I have made one shoe for the Cornell boys, price $2,000, and got the money into the treasury of the Relief and Aid Society, I will reduce my price one-half and make as many more as the whole world has a mind to order, and apply the whole income of the same to rebuilding first my church and then my home." There is a chance that Collyer's horse shoes may be in demand.

Hon. John Hickman is reported in very bad health, weak and unable to assist himself in any particular.

A chimney-sweep named Edward Jones has just died in London, who, thirty years ago, was known all over the kingdom on account of his infatuation for Queen Victoria, then young and attractive. He climbed down the chimney of St. James palace a number of times, but always escaped when chased, except on one occasion, when he was caught in the act of entering the Queen's apartments, and put in prison. As soon as his time was up he tried repeatedly again to see the Queen, and the police took the matter in hand. He was arrested and sent to Australia. He lived for many years at Sidney, but was allowed to return to England about five years ago, always desperately enamored of the Queen. His remaining years were spent in miserable poverty. Not long since a rumor was one day started in London that Queen Victoria was dead. He heard it just as he was retiring to rest, uttered a groan, and died instantly.

About this time invalids begin to think of starting for a warm climate in which to spend the winter. A "sufferer" writes: "If they must go, and their purse is not long enough for a trip to Europe, let them try Florida. They will at least get pure air and a warm climate there. The only drawback is, or has been the lack of what are really luxuries. But every year is an improvement in that respect, and a reasonable person can do very well anywhere near one of the large cities. Florida is ahead of Nassau, though even in this respect, and one is not housebound through the middle of the day from fear of danger from the sun, nor after sundown from fear of the fatal dews, as in the latter place.

Gerritt Smith is in his seventy-fifth year, and his memory is so perfect that he can repeat most of the Psalms, and many other parts of the Bible. His wife, whom he married about half a century ago, is still his companion.

The new Mrs. Home is a descendant of a princely house, a petite brunette, with little hands and feet, high-arched instep, and nice manners. Her family is very rich.

General Adam Badeau, whose "Military History of General Ulysses S. Grant" has remained several years incomplete, will publish the second volume in December. General Badeau holds the position of American Consul in London.

There is a double-bass violinist named Blakely, who has been in the orchestra of the Bowery Theater, New York, for thirty-seven years, missing only fifty nights in all that time. The number of heroes and heroines he has seen die to slow music would be truly appalling could it be accurately known. He has seen such men as Lester Wallack, Edwin Forrest, Eddy, Davenport, Fisher, and a host of other actors, who are now celebrated, perform on the stage of the Bowery Theater, where they began their careers.

POLITICAL.

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GEO. F. COMLEY,
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Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
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Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

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Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
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OFFICE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD,
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THURSDAY, 4th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,
For the construction of two first-order
IRON LIGHT HOUSES,
To be made, taken after acceptance, and delivered on board vessels chartered by the United States. Proposals will be made, [illegible] with Circulars, Plans, Specifications, Form of Contract, and blank forms of Proposals, may be obtained on application to this office.
GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Secretary.
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Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
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Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.
☞ Prompt attention given to Repairing.

Star Fire Brick Co
Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
Clarion Star Brick
FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.
TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

DUQUESNE
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
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Of the "DUQUESNE" and "X L" Brands of Iron CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.
CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON
SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Office and Works, SEVENTEENTH STREET and ALLEGHENY RIVER, PITTSBURGH.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, November 23, 1871.

The demand for money is very active, and the banks generally are working closely on their lines, without being able to meet the wants of their customers fully. A good deal of paper to-day was thrown on the open market, and brokers had a pretty busy time. The rates in some instances were sharp on the high order, yet in very few cases went above 12 and commission.

—In local stocks business is very light. We are without any changes to report. The inquiry for Allegheny Valley 7s is rather on the increase. The 7-30 gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are in better demand. It is remarked by the New York *Commercial* that the first thousand miles of the railroad, which can be constructed at a cost of $30,000,000, will pass through the best wheat growing country in the world, and the garden lands of the valleys of the Red river of the North, the Missouri and the Yellowstone. The excellence of the country will insure increased immigration, and consequently an increase of local business, and with the great through traffic of the world, will insure an immense business for the line, while behind, and supporting all, is the immense grant of 50,000,000 acres of rich, virgin land.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of the Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117⅜	117⅜	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111⅜	111⅜	111
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111⅛	111⅛	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅜	111⅜	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	113⅞	111
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅛	114⅛	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅛	114⅛	114
10-40s	109⅛	109⅛	109
Gold	110⅜	110⅜	110

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅜
United States 6s of 1881	117⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	111
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅜
United States 10-40s	109⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Currency Pacifics	113⅛

—The news from Europe is favorable to easier money markets and to the strengthening of mercantile confidence. The demand for first class American securities, especially the bonds of completed railroad companies, is increasing on the continent of Europe. The lock-up of gold by the Prussian Government has now reached its highest point. The different German Governments will pay off their bonds and other obligations to the enormous extent of seven hundred millions of thalers, equal to about $575,000,000 currency, commencing the 1st of January, and from that date to April 1st next year. This will it is believed, produce a currency expansion and speculation in securities somewhat analogous to what took place in the United States from 1862 to 1864, owing to the issue of about one thousand millions of greenback dollars which at that time were not worth so much in gold as the seven hundred millions of Prussian thalers. The expansion from this operation is exciting the hopes of railroad men having bonds for sale, that some of the surplus capital there may seek investment here.

—There is some surprise felt says the New York *Times*, that the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago should have authorized a million of dollars of additional stock. Their road was leased two years ago to the Pennsylvania Company at a rental of 7 ℘ cent., payable quarterly free of all taxes on the then existing stock. Capitalized at something less than twenty millions to produce this 7 ℘ cent. rental, the Board of Directors were continued more with a view, as the stockholders understood, to perpetuate the old corporation and to receive and pay the quarterly dividends, than for any purpose looking to the increase of capital or any change in the terms of the lease. They now add about 5 per cent. to the capital, increasing the lease charge $70,000 a year, and thereby virtually lending the lessees, the Pennsylvania Company, $1,000,000 perpetually at 7 per cent. per annum. Such unexpected action is certainly calculated to impair confidence in the solidity and unvarying value in stocks under lease guarantee, the income upon which should be esteemed rather in the light of a fixed perpetual annuity than in the form of dividends subject to contingencies.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 23, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:15 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & H.	91¼	92½	92	92	92½	92½
De. Scrip	87¼	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87⅝	87¼
Erie	30½	30½	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
Reading	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
Harlem	....	121	....	....	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	116	....	116	....	....
Lake Shore	87½	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
Illinois Cent	....	131	....	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	127⅜	127½	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
C. & N. W.	60⅛	59¾	59⅝	59⅝	60⅛	60⅛
Do. pref.	90⅛	90	90	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜
Rock Island	102¾	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102¾	103
St. Paul	54	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Do. pref.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
Tol. & Wabash	....	62⅝	62⅝	63⅛	63	63⅛
Do. pref.	....	77⅜	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	97	97⅛	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	43⅛	43⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	116⅛	....	....	....	....
Do. pref.	....	120	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	....	....
N. J. Central	....	109⅜	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	68	....	....	....	....
W. U. Tel.	68⅛	68⅛	....	....	68⅛	68⅛
Pacific Mail	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	47⅛
Adams Ex	....	84½	....	....	....	....
Wells-F. Ex	....	56½	....	....	....	....
American Ex	....	59	....	....	....	....
U. S. Ex	....	57½	....	....	....	....
Gold	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅛
Lehigh Navigation	25⅛
Catawissa preferred	45⅛
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134⅛
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Reading	56⅛

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

Following are the prices paid in this market for the varieties enumerated:

Common fleece	50@52c	Combing fleece	58@60c
Fine fleece	50@56c	Tub washed wool	60@65c
Unwashed wool	30@40c		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, November 24, 1871.

REMARKS—The oil market continues in a very demoralized condition, dealers being as wide apart in their views as ever, with but little disposition to come to terms. How long the market will continue in this shape is more than we can tell. As relates to prices we have no change to note.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates for the various deliveries: Spot 10¾c; S. O. all year 10¾c; B. O. all year 11¼c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls Parker's	$3 40
3,000 bbls Parker's	3 65
1,000 bbls Parker's	3 55

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates, viz: Spot 21c; November 21½c; December 21¾c; January 22c per gallon. These prices include Eastern delivery.

[For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.]

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 22, evening.—The market opened quiet and steady with little doing before noon. In the afternoon well authenticated reports of the production of the McLaughlin well at Cashup City were received, and a panic was the result; prices tumbled lower and lower and showed no indications of recovering at the close. We quote the following

SALES:

3,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 90
1,000 bbls regular	4 05
3,000 bbls S. O. all year	3 75
1,000 bbls S. O.	3 77½
2,000 bbls all year	3 75
1,000 bbls S. O., all year	4 00
1,250 bbls Petroleum Centre, spot	4 10
170 bbls Rouseville, spot	4 05
835 bbls Rouseville	4 10
2,000 bbls lower road, S. O., all year	3 90
2,500 bbls Oil City, S. O., first quarter, 1872	4 10
5,000 bbls Oil City, S. O., first quarter, 1872	4 12½

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Market easier; S. W. 21¾c; November 21a21¾c; December 21¾c; January to March 22a22¼c; cases 26¾c; sales 1,000 bbls December 21½c; crude 16¾c in barrels.

ROUSEVILLE, November 23.—Market quiet at $4 10 a4 15.

OIL CITY, November 23.—The large well at Pithole has unsettled the market, and it is impossible to give any figures, buyers and sellers are so far apart in their views.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 23.—Market busted at $3 85, and parties afraid to take it at that.

TITUSVILLE, November 23.—Spot $3 85a3 90; S O all year $3 75a3 80.

NEW YORK, November 23, closing market of the 22d.—Market quiet and unchanged; crude dull at 12¾a12⅞c; refined 22c; sales 1,000 bbls November at 22c; 500 do, a settlement, at 21¾c, and 2,000 do at 22c; 2,000 do at 22c for November delivery; cases 26¾a27c. Philadelphia delivery more active at 21¾c for November: sales 1,600 bbls November at 21¾c; 3,000 do November at 21¾c; 2,000 do last half of December at 21¾c; 700 do December at 21¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, November 23.—Market very quiet at $3 70.

OIL CITY, November 23.—Market exceedingly dull at $4 35.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 23.—Market weak and unchanged at $3 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 23.—Market very firm at about $4. We hear of no sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 23.—Market quiet and dull at $3 90.

ROUSEVILLE, November 23.—Market dull and quiet at $4.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Wm Stewart	Tarentum Oil Works	302
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	450
Geo W Huff	Model Oil Works	480
H Hepler	Spray Oil Works	160
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	482
Wm Stewart	Fairview Oil Works	160
Tack Bros	Standard Oil Works	592
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	462
B S Duncan	Liberty Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Citizens' Oil Works	462

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Tarentum Oil Works	302	Peerless Oil Works	450
Model Oil Works	963	Spray Oil Works	160
Fairview Oil Works	160	Standard Oil Works	592
Crystal Oil Works	462	Citizens' Oil Works	462
Liberty Oil Works	80		
Total			3,619

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, November 22, 1871.

John Spear & Co, 55 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 306 bbls Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

M Kochler & Co, 258 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 483 bbls to Tack, Bro. & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 100 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 189 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 224 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Triumph Refining co, 201 barrels to Logan, Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,816

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather has moderated somewhat, but is yet decidedly cool and unpleasant for outdoor business. A number of towboats, after safely convoying their barges to their destination, have returned heavily laden with metal for this port, and the packets which ply between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, and Pittsburgh and Zanesville, and other points on the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, daily carry rich freights to our very doors. In addition to all this, the railroads are calling home all their stray freight cars, which were unavoidably delayed—loaded as they were—along the line of the roads. When they are put in all things will soon be put in "ship shape," and the "time table" will be resumed. Business has been unusually brisk for the season, and bids fair to continue so for some time. There has been a sharp advance in refined and raw sugars, both going up ½c ℘ ℔ all round. We have no changes to note in other leading articles. Flour is still held firmly at quotations. The receipts of grain are on the increase. Bacon and provisions are quiet and unchanged in price. Butter and eggs are still scarce and inadequate to the demand. Cheese is held firmly at previous quotations. The receipts of apples have fallen off and prices are firmer and higher. Altogether the market is uniform and satisfactory, hence we omit our usual extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, November 23, 1871.

Cattle.

REMARKS—In closing our remarks of the weekly market yesterday, we made mention of the fact that cattle were fully ½c lower than the closing prices of last week and the opening of this week. We also stated that hogs were in heavy supply, and prices fully ½c ℘ ℔ lower. The state of the market to-day differs little from yesterday, though there is a stronger feeling on the part of sellers of cattle, who believe that the dull state of the market here, having been telegraphed west, will deter shippers from sending large numbers for the present, which will lessen the number on sale and secure better prices. The ruling rates of the market to-day for cattle were as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,560 ℔s steers, $4 50a5 20; good to prime 1,000 to 1,200 ℔s $4 20a5 00; common to medium, $4 00a4 25; bulls, stags and cows, $2 20a3 50; stock steers, $3 30a4 00; Texas steers, $2 25a3 25.

Hogs.

There is little change in the hog market, the pens still being filled to overflowing, notwithstanding the fact that quite a large number have been shipped East. Yet the cold weather, coupled with advices from the West that a light supply is on the way, gives a stronger feeling to holders, and it is barely possible that better prices may rule before the close of the week. Top and selected lots sell readily at fair prices; but the great majority of the hogs offered are either too lean or too fat for this market, hence the difficulty in finding purchasers. There was a large falling off in the run to-day, and should it so continue the market may brighten up ere the opening of another week. The exact rulings of the market can scarcely be given, there being many private sales, but it will not vary much from the following: Extra Philadelphia, $4 50a4 85; good to prime, Philadelphia, $4 25a4 35; good to prime New York, $3 95a4 05; rough to common, $3 45a3 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was again light, though the quality was for the most part medium to fair, there being few lots of extra and good to prime. The market, whilst it is firmer, is not quotably higher. All good lots meet prompt sale, whilst common are draggy. The prospect for a good market next week is considered fair unless arrivals should set in too heavy. The market ruled as follows: Extra, 100 to 110 ℔s, $5 00 to $5 50; good to prime, 80 to 90 ℔s, $4 40 to $4 95; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $4 00 to $4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $3 00 to $3 45; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00 to $2 00.

THE WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 22.—There is rather more doing, but prices are without material change. The current prices are: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—Superfine Saxony fleece 62a67c; full blooded Merino fleece 60a62c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 60a62c; half blood fleece 60a62c; quarter blood fleece 62a64c; common fleece 58a65c. New York, Michigan and Indiana—Full blood Merino fleece 59a60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 59a60c; half blood fleece 60a62c; quarter blood Merino fleece 59a60c; common fleece 55a58c. Illinois and Wisconsin—Full blood Merino fleece 59a60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 57a60c; half blood fleece 59a60c; quarter blood fleece 58a60c; common fleece 55a58c. Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota—Full blood Merino fleece 59a60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 58a61c; half blood fleece 58a61c; quarter blood fleece 58a60c; common fleece 55a58c. Combing and Delaine—Washed fleece 68a75c; unwashed fleece 50a60c; Canada fleece 73a75c. Tub washed—Choice selected 73a75c; well washed 78a74c; fair ordinary 68a70c; low 60a65c. Domestic pulled—City short Merino 59a65c; city No. 1, 59a61c; Western 55a58c.—*North American*.

NEW YORK.

November 22.—We learn of no material change in any of the features of this market. There is considerable inquiry for domestic fleece, but stocks generally are held above the views of manufacturers, and they purchase only as immediate wants compel. The stocks of all descriptions are moderate, and holders are not disposed to operate, except at very full rates. The demand for foreign continues moderately active, and prices generally are in sellers' favor. The sales are 2,000 ℔s. No. 1 and above fleece at 63c; 20,000 ℔s mixed fleece 61c; 10,000 ℔s. unwashed 40c; 7,000 ℔s. scoured 80c; 2,000 ℔s. tub washed 68c; 12,000 ℔s. California Lamb's 37½c; 10,000 ℔s. Spring clip California 41a43c; 6,000 ℔s. Texas 44c; 7,000 ℔s super do 61a65c; 30,000 ℔s. Mestiza 30a32c; 180,000 ℔s Cape 44a42c; 6,000 ℔s unwashed Smyrna 30c; 10,000 ℔s. scoured Mestiza 97c.—*Com. List*.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 22.—Scotch pig has come forward quite freely since our last, but there has been an increased demand, and nearly all the late arrivals are reported sold at full prices. The sales are 1,300 tons Summerlee, 800 do Glengarnock and 200 do Eglington on private terms, the market closing steady at $34a35 for Glengarnock, $33a34 for Eglinton, and $39 for Coltness; there is no Gartsherrie here. American meets with very little inquiry, but remains steady at $36a37 for No. 1, and $34a35 for No. 2 ex. The demand for new rails continues light, but prices are unchanged. Old rails in moderate request, and we notice sales of 500 tons double headed on private terms. Refined bar continues steady and firm and the indications are that higher prices are probable, and the market for Scotch pig is higher, and the market highly excited. Some of the recent arrivals of Russia sheet have been sound, and these are held at 12½ gold—150 packs No. 1 stained sold at 12c gold. American sheet is in small supply—we quote 7½a8½c currency for charcoal, and charcoal 6a6½c.—*Com. List*.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 22.—Prices are unchanged. Sales of No. 1 at $37 00; No. 2 at $36. Bar iron is quoted at $82 50@84 00, and nails at $4 50 ℘ keg. We quote Scotch pig at $36a37 ℘ ton.

Chicago Pork Trade.

The Receipts of hogs at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, last week, were 102,514, against 56,036 the previous week, and 65,736 for the corresponding week last year. The packing season may now be said to be in full blast, and the weather is propitious for cutting. Packers have, thus far this season, bought and dispatched 90,000 hogs, against 23,267 head at this date last year.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

REMARKS—It will be seen that brown cottons, brands Anchor A, Eagle, Conewago and Idaho, have been reduced in price ½c. Prints, ginghams, delaines and tickings remain unchanged in price. In the line of lumber, partition boards have advanced from $40 to $43; moulded weatherboarding from $35 to $37, and No. 1 18-inch sawed shingles from $6 75 to $7 00. There are a number of slight changes in drugs, which will be found duly noted. All other leading articles remain unchanged in price. Trade is more animated since the late rise in the waters, but the full fruits of that freshet have not been seen and felt. Below are the rulings of the market for the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale. It should be remembered that the figures indicate the WHOLESALE prices. See COMMERCIAL for reliable business houses.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	12¾c	Idaho	12 c
Eagle	12¾c	Duquesne	11¾c
Conewago	12 c	Magnolia	10¾c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13½
Bates	15		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28c		

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	88	$1 00
Proof rectified	105	1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	200
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@3 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 00	$5 75	$8 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	5 50	6 25	8 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 75	6 50	10 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 00	12 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		7 50	14 00
14 by 22 to 18 by 24		7 75	14 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		8 25	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 50	16 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 36		9 25	18 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 00	19 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		11 00	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		14 00	23 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℘ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℘ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	43 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and groove flooring	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	22
Spun yarn	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
Russia do do	14 @20
Italian do do	
Jute	
Patent self-lubricating packing	15
First quality oakum	45
American Navy oakum	11
Caulking cotton	10 @20

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	39@41c	Oak harness, best city	39@41c
Oak sole, heavy	37@39c	Oak harness, country	33@37c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ℘ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	38@42c	Hand leather, ℘ ℔	36@42c
Red sole A and B	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 60
Red sole B. heavy	31@35c	Wax kip	60@1 15
Red sole Orinoco	25@26c	Wax'd upper ℔	23@26c
Shoe skirting	45@46c	No. 1 pad skins, ℘ doz	$5 00@5 50
Saddler's skirting	48@50c		
Black bridle, ℘ doz	$60@65		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	@11½c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Green butch's do.	14 @16 c
		Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ℘ gal	65c	Bank Oil	55c
Straits, best	60c	Tallow	8@8½c

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

The following are the current rates in this market: ℘ ℔ net cash.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	34c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	37c
All sheet Copper, 16 oz per square foot, and under	40c
Circles Copper, less than 34 inches diam	37c
Circles Copper, 34 inches diam and over	40c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	37c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	31c
Bolt Copper	34c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	34c
Copper Bottoms, (3 ℘ cent. off)	38c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent, (5 ℘ cent. off)	43c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent (5 ℘ cent. off)	
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	39@40c
Polished Copper, O'Neill's patent, sheathing size	37@38c
Brass kettles, 5c ℘ ℔ off, for 500 ℔s and over	55c

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$5 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℘ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℘ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6 c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	6¼c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3¼c ℘ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	[illegible] c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	[illegible] c ℘ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	1¾c ℘ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	2 c ℘ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3 c ℘ ℔.
Nitric acid	11 c ℘ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℘ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ℘ ℔.
Salt	2 00 ℘ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ℘ ℔.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 1,000 ℔s in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co's French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	70@75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@70	Scotch Snuff	70@73
Navy	65@75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@85
Louisville Navy	65@70	Cut and Dry	28@30
Richmond do	60@72	Wheeli'g stogies	10½@11½

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ℘ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ℘ keg	5 75
Less than ten kegs:	
Horse shoes, ℘ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ℘ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	17 @ 20
Citric	℔	1 12 @ 1 18
Oxalic	℔	38
Tartaric	℔	72 @ 75
Alcohol, gall		2 00 @ 2 25
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	16
Socot	℔	85
Am. Carb	℔	24 @ 25
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14
Annotta	℔	75 @ 80
Ashes	℔	4
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5½
Bal. Copa	℔	1 05
Bay Rum, gal		3 75 @ 4 30
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	54
Cinch r'd	℔	1 60 @ 1 65
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85
" Com	℔	45 @ 55
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	57
Blue Vitr	℔	14 @ 15
Borax ref	℔	36 @ 38
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5½
—Flor Sul	℔	5½@ 6½
Calomel A	℔	
—English	℔	1 62
Camp ref	℔	80 @ 85
Canthar's	℔	2 60 @ 2 85
Cham. Ger	℔	47
—Roman	℔	45
Chlorof'm	℔	1 58
Cloves	℔	26
Cochineal	℔	94 @ 98
Con lye case		5 75 @ 6 00
Copp'ras	℔	2½@ 3
Cream Tar	℔	46 @ 48
Cubebs	℔	28
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 48
Emery En	℔	11 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	40 @ 44
—Sulph	℔	72 @ 75
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½
—Liq Cala	℔	52 @ 55
—Italian	℔	36
—Sicily	℔	25
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	℔	39 @ 41
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 57
" White	℔	72 @ 78
Myrrh T'k	℔	67
Shellac	℔	43 @ 47
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	90 @ 1 30
Hoffm's A	℔	46
Indigo Ma	℔	1 35 @ 1 40
—Span fl't	℔	1 40 @ 1 50
Iodine res	℔	13 20
Junip Ber	℔	10 @ 12
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4
Mace	℔	2 00
Madder	℔	20 @ 22
Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 10
—Carb	℔	35 @ 45
Manna S F	℔	1 38
Morph sul	℔	5 10
Nutm No 1	℔	1 32
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	7 00 @ 7 25
—Castor	℔	26 @ 28
—Cinnam	℔	3 50
—Cloves	℔	2 12
Oil.		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	7 25
Linseed	gall	78 @ 88
Neats f	gall	1 25 @ 1 60
Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	7 50 @ 15 00
—Slala	doz	4 00 @ 4 25
Origan	℔	80 @ 85
Pepper't	℔	4 80 @ 5 00
Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 2 00
Sassafras	℔	1 38 @ 1 40
Sperm	gall	2 30 @ 2 40
Tanners	gall	63 @ 75
Whale	gall	1 02 @ 1 10
Winteg'n	℔	6 50
Opium Ty	℔	6 75
Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	34 @ 35
Chlorate	℔	76 @ 78
Iodide	℔	9 00
Putty	℔	4½@ 5½
Quin sulp	oz	2 62
Rosin	℔	7 00 @ 9 00
Root.		
Gentian	℔	14
Ginger E I	℔	21
" Jamca	℔	28
Ipecac pow	℔	2 68
Jalap pow	℔	90
Liquorice	℔	15 @ 17
Rhub E I	℔	1 60 @ 2 00
Sars Hon	℔	51 @ 55
Senega	℔	2 00
Valeri En	℔	52
" Germ	℔	35
Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
—Epsom	℔	4½@ 5½
—Soda	℔	4
Seed.		
Canary	℔	8½@ 9
Hemp	℔	8½@ 9
Cardamn	℔	4 25
Mustard	℔	18 @ 22
Senna Al	℔	20
" E In	℔	24
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	6½@ 7
Soap Cast	℔	18 @ 19
—Cast wh	℔	24 @ 27
Sugar L'd	℔	30 @ 32
Turp sps	gall	80 @ 90
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Japan	gall	1 00 @ 1 35
Damar	gall	2 00 @ 2 70
Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

10d, 12d, 16d, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d and 60d	$4 25
8d and 9d	4 50
6d and 7d	4 75
4d and 5d, blued	5 00
3d, blued	5 75
2d, blued	7 00
3d fine, blued	7 00
2d fine, blued	8 00
10d and 30d, casing	5 00
8d and 9d casing	5 25
6d and 7d casing	5 50
10d to 30d, finishing	5 50
8d, finishing	5 75
6d, finishing	6 00
Machine wrought or clinch	6 00
Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch	4 50

Brads, fencing and barrel nails, same prices as nails of same sizes.

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3¼c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3½c
2 to 4 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3½c
4½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3¾c
Dandy Tire—1⅛ to 1½ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3¾c

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 4 by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	[illegible]
4½ to 6 by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4¾c
1⅜ to 1½ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4½c
1¼ to 1⅜ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4½c
⅜ to ⅝ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	5 c

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 1⅞ inch	3¼c
2 to 2⅞ inch	3½c
3 to 3⅜ inch	4 c
3½ to 4 inch	4¼c
¾ and ⅞ inch	4¼c
⅝ and 9-16 inch	5 c
½, ⅜ and 7-16 inch	5¼c
5-16 inch	5¾c
¼ inch	5¾c
3-16 inch	7½c
⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch, fluted and Star	5¾c

	Boiled.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6½	8¼
" " 18 to 24	5¼	7	9¼
" " 25 to 26	5¾	7½	9½
" " 27	5¾	7¾	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

Tank Iron, 3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inches thick	4¾
Boiler or Plate Iron	5¾
Heads not flanging	5¾
Heads flanging	8¾
Plow Slabs	6¾
Plow Wings	6¾

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

1⅜ by ¾, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	4½
1⅜ by ¾ and 5-16 inch	4¾
1¾, 1⅞ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	3¾
1⅜ by ½ inch	4
Wagon Box Iron, all sizes	6¾

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of 2 ℘ cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

HORSE SHOE.

Scrap, ⅜ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	4¾
Eureka, a very superior article	5¾

EUREKA NAIL RODS.

Superior quality, slit and put up in 50 ℔ bundles	7¼
⅝ and 5-10 by ¾ and 5-16 rolled	7¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2⅛ to 3 inch	4½
3⅛ to 4½ inch	4¾
5 to 6 inch	5
1⅝ to 2 inch	4¾
1⅜ inch	5
1¼ and 1⅛ inch	5¼
1 inch	5½
⅞ inch	7
¾ inch	8
⅝ inch	9

Hoops cut to lengths for barrels ¼c ℘ ℔ extra. All other iron cut to lengths, except tire, ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

OVAL IRON.

¾ to 1½ inch	3¾
⅝ to ¾ inch	4
½ inch	4½
⅜ inch	4¾

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

¾ to 1½ inch	4
⅝ to ¾ inch	4½
½ inch	4¾
⅜ inch	5

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 3¼c, card rates, net.

Nails	$4 25 card rate, net
Iron wedges	5¾c ℘ ℔ net
Nail rods, "Benzon"	7¼c ℘ ℔ net
	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts	60, 10 and 5 ℘ cent. off net
Plow bolts	20 and 10
Stove bolts	10 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	40, 10 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	40, 10 and 5
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	5¼c ℘ ℔ off

1 cent ℘ ℔ extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., ⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam., 4¼c; ⅝ in. diam., 4¾c ℘ ℔.

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7¾c; 9-16 in. diam., 8¾c; ½ in. diam., 9¾c.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ℘ ℔. over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ½ in. diam. 11c; ⅜ in. diam. 13c ℘ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ℘ ℔; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8¾c ℘ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges	20@7½ ℘ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$6 25 ℘ 100
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ℘ doz. net.
Cast iron washers	3¼c ℘ ℔.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2⅛ in. diam. over 8 feet long	℘ ℔. 4¼c
1 to 2⅛ in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2⅛ in. diam. from 1⅜ to 4 feet long	5¼c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1⅜ to 4 feet long	6¼c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	40c cts ℘ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	55c ℘ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	80c ℘ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	90c ℘ set of 8 bolts.

5c ℘ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅜. All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ℘ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2⅛ inch wide, ℘ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℘ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ℘ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℘ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13¾c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	35c
Wrought rub iron, each	19c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	12c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set. each, 10 ℘ cent. off.	
Wagon box staples, 1⅜ to 2½ inch to clinch, ℘ 1,000 net	$14 net.
Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ℘ 1,000	10 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	4¾c net.
Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings	7½c net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ℘ ℔	4¾
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ℘ ℔	9½
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	11½
Wagon rivets in 5 ℔s, paper boxes, ℘ ℔ ex	2
Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¾, 2, and 2½ inch wide, same price ℘ ℔ as band iron	
Wagon and hinge nails, ℘ ℔ net	15
Thimble Skeins, 40 and 10 ℘ cent. off list.	
Coupling plates; Double tree plates	℘ ℔ 7¼ net
Tongue tree plates; Neck yoke	℘ ℔ 8¾

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℘ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 75
Hurl " 2, "	3 75
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 75
Round Hurl "	3 75
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 75
Broom corn, prime ℘ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ℘ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ℘ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ℘ dozen	5 00

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Raisin Fruit Biscuit	12½
Round Soda Crackers	10	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston Toast Crackers	7½	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters "	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7½	Ginger Cakes	12
N. Y. Water "	7	Orange Cakes	13
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	24
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Cracker Meal, ℘ doz.	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	10	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	℘ doz.		℘ doz.
Peaches, 2 ℔s	$2 25@2 50	Plums, 2 ℔s	$3 00
Peaches, 3 ℔s	3 25@3 50	Lima beans, 2 ℔	3 25
Tomatoes, 2 ℔s	1 75@1 80	String be's, 2 ℔	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 ℔s	2 10@2 30	Succotash, 2 ℔s	3 00
Green corn, 2 ℔	2 25@2 50	Lobsters, 1 ℔	2 50
Green peas, 2 ℔	2 50@2 75	Lobsters, 2 ℔s	3 25
Strawber's, 2 ℔	3 50@3 00	Cove oys's, 1 ℔	1 40@1 50
Blackbr's, 2 ℔s	3 00	Cove oys's, 2 ℔s	2 50
Raspber's, 2 ℔s	3 50	Spic'd oys, 1 ℔	1 75
Whortlebr, 2 ℔s	3 00	Spic'd oys, 2 ℔s	2 50
2 ℔ pine apples	3 25	Pickled oys, qt	4 25
Pears, 2 ℔s	3 00	Br dy peach, qt	4 50
Cherries, 2 ℔s	3 00		

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 23.—Flour easier but unchanged. Wheat dull and weak. Corn active: new white southern 70a75c new yellow 70a72c; mixed western 73a74c. Oats dull at 50a53c; mess pork $14 50. Bacon shoulders 8c; do sides 8¾c; sides clear 8¾c. Butter steady; fine western roll 25a28c. Whisky 94½c

COFFEE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 22.—About all that can be said of our market for Brazil at present is, that it is in a state of abeyance, with no business since our last. Holders maintain a firm attitude, not offering their stocks at present, or at most very sparingly, and only at full prices. On the other hand, there is for the moment little or no demand, and the consequence is a complete suspension of operations. The steamer North America arrived yesterday with but 5,747 bags, not half a cargo. The Rio telegrams, given below, are interpreted favorably to the holding interest, inasmuch as prices were higher there, the shipments not large and the purchases for this country moderate. The stock there had run up to 100,000a120,000 bags, and the receipts were to a fair extent—say 5,000 bags per day. We learn that the first account of a very short crop, not probably exceeding 800,000 to 1,000,000 bags, have not been modified by any subsequent estimates. There is still a very moderate inquiry for home use from the interior, but it is not supposed that their consumption has been lessened to any considerable extent, if at all, and that stocks, though somewhat increased on the seaboard, must, of necessity, be running low in the interior; but, be this as it may, their demand, like that more entirely local, is suspended for the time being, which readily accounts for the stagnation prevailing in our market for so long a time past. We quote nominally as before—

Rio, ordinary cargoes, gold, in bond	13½@13¾c
Rio, fair cargoes	14 @14¼c
Rio, good cargoes	14½@ 15c
Rio, prime cargoes	15½@15¾c

on a credit of 60 to 90 days. From the outports we do not learn of any further business from first hands. Second hand holders at Baltimore are selling to a moderate extent to go west, but the trade is light.—*Commercial List.*

BALTIMORE.

November 22.—There is some inquiry for coffee, but we are not advised of any transactions to-day worth reporting. Later Rio advices received to-day report a further advance in prices there, which will probably tend to strengthen the views of holders, but it is evident from the shipments, and the reported stock and receipts, that there is to be no scarcity of coffee in the United States for some months to come at least. In the absence of transactions we decline to give quotations. The stock here is fully 50,000 bags, all but 2,000 bags in second hands, but there are several cargoes due here, and looked for daily.

RIO COFFEE AND FLOUR MARKET.

[Joseph M. Wright & Co.'s Telegram.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 2, 1871.

	Bags.
Purchases for United States since October 23	32,000
Stock	120,000
Cleared for United States Atlantic ports	35,000
Cleared for United States Gulf ports	21,500
Loading for United States	37,500
Pice for American lots	8$100
Exchange 24½d.	
Flour—Richmond	21$000
Flour—Baltimore	18$000

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110⅜@110⅜.

NEW YORK, November 23—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was easy throughout the day at 5 ℘ cent.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 110⅜a110⅜. Loans 1 to 4 ℘ cent. for carrying. Clearings $39,500,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet at 109⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds were quiet and slightly lower.

Coupons 1881	117⅜	5-20s, 1867	114⅜
5-20s, 1862	111⅜	5-20s, 1868	114⅜
5-20s, 1864	111⅜	10-40s	109⅜
5-20s, 1865	111⅜	Currency 6s	112⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	114		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State bonds were strong and active at the close.

Missouri 6s	97⅜	Virginias, old	63½
Tennessees, old	65⅜	North Carolinas, old	37⅜
Tennessees, new	64⅜	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	69		

STOCKS.

The stock market opened with considerable activity in Western Union, Lake Shore and Ohios. Shortly after the first call the market was heavy, but there was the usual afternoon rally at the close, in which Wabash, Ohios and Union Pacific were quite prominent. Boston, Hartford and Erie shares advanced from 2 to 2⅜ on the prospective lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Company. The advance in the general speculative list ranged from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. The chief activity was in Wabash, Ohio and Lake Shore.

Western Union	68⅜	New Jersey Cen	109⅜
Quicksilver	24	St. Paul	55
Adams Express	85	do pref	75
Wells, Fargo & Co	57	Toledo & Wabash	64⅜
American Express	59	do pref	80⅜
United States	57⅜	Fort Wayne	97
Pacific Mail	47⅜	Terre Haute	17
New York Central	92⅜	do pref	50
N. Y. Central Scrip	87	Chicago & Alton	116⅜
Erie	30⅜	do pref	120
do pref	65	Ohio & Mississippi	43⅜
Harlem	121	C C & C	84
do pref	121	Burlington & Quincy	128
Reading	113⅜	Lake Shore	88⅜
Mich Central	116	Illinois Central	130⅜
Cleveland & Pitts	127	Union Pacific	28⅜
Northwestern com'n	60⅜	C P Bonds	103⅜
do pref'd	90⅜	Union	91⅜
Rock Island	103		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 23, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and a shade lower; No 1 spring $1 25; No 2 $1 19¾a1 20 for winter receipts; No 3 $1 11; rejected $1 13; seller December $1 20⅜; seller January $1 22⅜.

CORN—Demand fair and advanced; No 2 mixed 41⅜c; rejected 40c; No 2 mixed, seller December, 41⅜a41⅜c; seller January, 41⅜c; seller May, 46⅜c.

RYE—Active and advanced; No 1, 62c; No 2, 61⅜a62c; rejected 57c.

OATS—Firm; No. 2, 31c; rejected 27⅜c; seller December 31⅜c; January 32a32⅜c; seller March 37⅜c.

BARLEY—No 2 dull and a shade lower at 61⅜a62c; No. 3 55⅜c.

PORK—Dull and declined; mess $12 35a12 40; seller December $12 37; January $12 50a12 62; seller February $12 80a12 87; seller March $13 00.

LARD—Dull and a shade lower at 8⅜a8⅜c; seller January or February 8⅜a8⅜c; March 8⅜a8⅜c.

GREEN MEATS—Quiet; hams 6⅜a7⅜c; shoulders 3⅜a3⅜c; short ribs 5⅜a5⅜c.

BULK MEATS—Unchanged; short rib middles 5⅜c; short clear middles 6a6⅜c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at 88c.

HOGS—Quiet and weak at $3 80a3 90. At 6 P. M. the market was quiet and steady at the range of $3 75 a4 10.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Cotton in fair demand and advanced; middling uplands 19⅜c. Flour dull and holders anxious to sell; superfine western and State $5 85a6 20; common to good $6 40a6 60; good to choice $6 65a7 20; white wheat extra $7 20a7 40; extra Ohio $6 60a7 20; St. Louis $6 80a9 25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. Wheat dull and unsettled; spring No. 2 $1 50a1 53; winter red western $1 60a1 64; amber $1 65a1 67; white $1 64a1 75; extra choice amber Indiana $1 73. Rye dull; western 93a95c. Barley firm; Canada West $1 05a1 22. Malt quiet. Corn declined; western mixed in store 78a78⅜c; afloat 78⅜a79c. Oats firm; western and Ohio 53⅜a54c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee—Demand fair and market firm. Sugar firm. Molasses less active; New Orleans 66a79c. Rice 8a9c. Petroleum firm; crude 12⅜c; refined 22c. Turpentine steady at 67⅜c. Pork irregular; mess $12 90a13 00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear 7⅜a8c; December and January 7⅜c; short ribs 8c; short cut 9⅜c. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 9a9⅜c; prime kettle rendered 9⅜c; November and December 9⅜c; February 9⅜c. Butter unchanged. Cheese 11a14c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Poultry is very plenty and cheap, and the markets full of dressed meat, so that live stock sells slow and generally lower, though the receipts are light. Receipts of beeves to-day 1,800, and more due. This makes 2,250 fresh cattle since Monday, besides several lots of State stock. The weather is good, but trade slow at ⅜c decline, and stock not all sold. Best 8⅜ cwt. Kentucky cattle sold at 12c; a few head of 9⅜ cwt. at 12⅜c; good 7⅜ cwt. Ohio 10⅜c; a lot of 5⅜ cwt. Illinois 8⅜c; 5 cars Michigan 6⅜ cwt. 9c; State cows and stags 6a7⅜c; bulls 2⅜c, live weight.

Sheep—Receipts 330 head, and slow at easier rates, at 4⅜a6c for sheep; a few of 120 ℔s 6⅜c, and lambs 5⅜a7⅜c; a car 92-℔ Ohio sheep 5⅜c; a lot of 67-℔ thin State 4⅜c; 2 cars 84-℔ Ohio 4⅜c.

Hogs—Receipts 6,950 head; selling steady at 4⅜a4⅜c for State, and $4 50a4 70 for western; 5 cars Ohio going at 4⅜c. Dressed remain at 5⅜a6⅜c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—Cotton quiet but firm; low middling 17⅜c. Flour quiet. Wheat unchanged. Corn—demand fair and market firm; new 45c. Rye active and advanced to 77a79c. Oats quiet at 35a43c. Barley—demand good at full prices, 75a85c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs firm. Butter firm. Cheese quiet and firm. Cloverseed firm at $10 50a11 25 on arrival; 25c higher from store. Pork dull but unchanged; new held at $12 62. Lard dull; sales of prime steam at 8⅜c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4⅜a5c; sides, clear rib and clear, 6a6⅜c, loose. Bacon active and advanced; sides clear and sides clear rib, 7⅜a7⅜c. Green meats dull; shoulders 4a4⅜c; sides 5a5⅜c; hams 6⅜a7⅜c for heavy to medium; 7⅜a8⅜c for light; light scarce and wanted. Hogs quiet and weak, closing flat at $4 00a4 30. Whisky advanced to 90c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 23.—Cattle—Receipts 442, making the supply 5,440, or 320 cars, an increase of 52 cars over last week. The market rules dull and heavy; prices weak and unsettled. The bulk of stock went eastward in first hands. sales 195 Indiana steers, 1,090 to 1,560 ℔s, at $4a4 75; 176 Ohio, 925 to 1,468 ℔s, at $3 50a5 60; 39 Michigan, 1,054 ℔s, at $3 80; 118 Illinois, 1,215 to 1,560 ℔s, at $4 25a5 05. Sheep and lambs—receipts 2,400; market dull and inactive; demand limited and prices nominal. Sales 638 Canada lambs, 85 to 92 ℔s, at $6 25; 830 Canada sheep, 111 to 148 ℔s, at $5a5 30; 472 Ohio at, 88 ℔s, $4 12; 218 Michigan, 79 ℔s, at $3 75; 196 New York, 87 ℔s, at $4 55. Hogs—Receipts 4,100; market fairly active; prices steady, closing firm. Sales at $4 00a4 50 for medium to selected.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—Tobacco—Sales small; prices stiff and unchanged. Bagging quiet and weak at 15⅜c. Cotton firm; middling 17⅜c. Flour quiet and held firm; extra family $6 25. Grain quiet and firm; wheat—choice red and white, on arrival, $1 35a1 50; corn—new ear 45c; oats in bulk, on arrival, 40c; from store 45c. Mess pork quiet at $13 00. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7⅜c; sides, clear rib and clear, 7⅜c, packed. Bulk meats fairly active; sales 175 casks sides, clear rib, at 5⅜c; do, clear, 6⅜c; do, clear, 7⅜c; hams, sugar cured, 14⅜c. Lard 9a10c. Hogs closed weak at $4 25a4 55. Whisky 88c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 23.—Flour—extra spring nominal at $5 70a6 65. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 $1 20a1 20⅜ cash; seller December $1 22; seller January $1 21. Oats—No. 2 steady at 32c. Corn—No. 2 mixed easier at 41c. Rye—No. 1 dull at 62c. Barley—No. 2 nominal at 62c. Live hogs weak and 10a15c lower at $3 80a3 90; dressed $4 25a4 50. Provisions have a downward tendency; mess pork $12 00 for round lots; lard 8⅜c for kettle.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Dry goods—Fancy and light goods are being closed out at low figures, especially imported dress goods, while all staple articles are generally firm. The only change of importance is a reduction in Reynold's AA bleached muslins from 12⅜ to 12c. Printing cloths firm at 7⅜a7⅜c. Printed calicoes firm at 11⅜c for fancies. Mous delaines of best makes are in limited request at 20c. Imperial repps are saleable at 22⅜a23c, and heavy brown sheetings at 12⅜a13c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania and red Western $1 60a1 63. Corn firm; old yellow 77a80c; new 65a69c; old mixed Western 73a75c. Oats 53a55c. Barley active and advanced; Canada $1 20. Malt $1 10. Provisions dull; mess pork—old $13 00a13 50; new prime $14 50a15. Lard 9⅜c; steamed 9⅜c. Whiskey 95c. Alcohol $1 82a1 84.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 23.—Flour firm. Wheat a shade lower and quiet; extra white Michigan $1 56; No. 1 white Michigan $1 47⅜a1 48; amber Michigan $1 43⅜a1 44; No. 2 red $1 34⅜. Corn firm; high mixed, 52c; new, 50⅜c; low mixed 50⅜c; new 50c; Michigan 50c; new, 50⅜a51c. Oats a shade lower and quiet; No. 1 37c; No. 2 35⅜c; rejected 33⅜. Cloverseed—Michigan and Indiana, $6 80.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 23.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter dull and steady at $1 44; No. 2 $1 37. Corn quiet; high mixed 58c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Refined petroleum held at 20⅜a21c in car lots, and 22c for small lots; crude steady at $4 85a4 90.

COTTON MARKETS

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—Cotton active and advanced to 17⅜c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 23.—Cotton firm; low middling 17c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Humboldt	Nov. 28	Stettin
Scotia	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	Liverpool.
Villa de Paris	Dec. 1	France.
Algeria	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Dec. 9	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 15	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 23, 1871.

River stationary, with five feet water in the channel. The weather is cloudy; thermometer 36 at 4 P. M. G.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 23, 1871.

River about on a stand, with five feet nine inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 32 deg. at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 23, 1871.

River seven feet five inches and rising slowly. Passed up: Exchange at 1 A. M.; Arlington at 6 A. M., Carrie Brooks, at 2:30 P. M., Juniata at 3 P. M. The Maj. Anderson arrived at 4 A. M., and departed at 3 P. M. Business on the landing was quite active. Weather clear and cold. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 23, 1871.

River falling; weather cloudy and cold; wind east; heavy frost last night. The Telegraph left for Cincinnati at 5 P. M., with a full load. The Fleetwood passed up at 5 P. M. The towboats Lion and Lysle passed up, and the Viola down, with tows of coal from Ashland. The J. C. Crossley resumed her old trade to-day. K.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Carrie Burks	Darlington	Parkersburg.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Monongahela—Five feet three inches and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Portsmouth—Granite State, W. H. Kerr, 4 P. M.

Parkersburg—Argosy, Goodwin, 3 P. M.

Cincinnati—Juniata, C. L. Brennan, 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet three inches and falling slowly. The weather was cool, but not unpleasant for the season.

THE Mississippi is falling at St. Louis.

SIX feet water is reported from Cairo to St. Louis.

THE Upper Mississippi is rising at St. Paul.

WE are indebted to the officers of the Granite State for favors. Thanks.

THE Diana and Belle of Texas arrived at Houston on the 15th from Galveston, with full freight lists.

CAPTAIN JOHN NASS arrived home on Wednesday, after a six months' absence on Missouri river.

THE Juniata, Capt. Brennan, is the packet for Cincinnati this day.

THE dredge boats, that have done good service in the Upper Mississippi, have gone into winter quarters.

STANLEY RYLAND has quit the St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* to go as second clerk on the Ouachita packet Illinois.

THE Zanesville packet, Carrie Brooks, will leave for Marietta and all points on the Muskingum on Saturday at 4 P. M.

THE fine steamer Exchange, Captain E. Evans is announced for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis Saturday.

MR. AL. H. BURD, river editor of the Cairo *Bulletin*, was married to Mrs. Lottie H. Elliott, at the residence of Joe Abel, in Cairo, on the 15th inst.

It takes twenty-one days to make the round trip from St. Louis to Camden on the Ouachita river and return.

CAPT. H. T. DEXTER, Capt. J. A. Lemcke, J. N. Silverhorn, J. S. Hopkins and Capt. Allan J. Duncan have been elected directors of the Evansville Boatmen's Association.

CAPT. JAS O. DUFFY, well known as river editor first of the Memphis *Avalanche*, and then of the *Appeal*, has determined to quit Memphis, and designs making New Orleans his future field of operations.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says: Capt. Trottman introduced J. R. Porter on 'Change. Mr. Porter was a pilot on the Allegheny river sixteen years ago. He is now a resident of St. Paul.

WHAT IS IT.—A singular looking craft was lying at the Hannibal wharf last Wednesday, named Eureka. It resembles a barn built on a flatboat, but was propelled by steam.

ALL but six bales of the cotton thrown overboard from the Planter, near Mobile, has been recovered. The loss to insurance companies will therefore be quite small.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* thinks the Potomac an eligible boat for interesting young widows and handsome maidens to travel on, as both the Captain and clerk are Ba(t)chelors.

THE George Roberts sunk four barges of coal at Snag Bar, thirty-five miles above Cincinnati, on Tuesday. We understand that the coal is the property of O'Neil Bros. & Co.

THE steamer Henry C. Yeager arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans with the following cargo: 1,500 sacks salt, 2,864 bars railroad iron, and 200 tons of other freight. That will do.

THE fine steamer Argosy, Capt. B. F. Goodwin, takes her departure this day for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg at three P. M. Passengers and shippers will make arrangements accordingly.

THE splendid side wheel passenger packet, Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is announced for Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati, this day. Passengers and shippers will bear in mind that the Juniata is A No. 1 in every respect.

KEEP IT UP.—At a meeting of steamboat owners in New York, on Monday, steps were taken to form a permanent organization, and a petition was circulated requesting Congress to amend the steamboat laws.

THE steamer Natchez, commanded by a leather man, including his soul, provided he had one, arrived at New Orleans with thirty passengers, including a "cur," and not a single Chicago sufferer on board.

THE nine dredge boats at work on the draining canals in the rear of New Orleans, on the first of November had completed 15,472 lineal feet of excavation, 50 feet wide and 10 feet deep. This is equal to 859,555 5-9 cubic yards, and cost about $429,777.

ARRIVAL AT ST. LOUIS.—Capt. J. Throckmorton, assistant superintendent of the improvements of the upper Mississippi by the United States, was in the city. He has sent the C. J. Caffrey and Montana into retirement at Rockingham slough.

CAIRO, November 20.—The towboat Grand Lake No. 2, sold to parties in Pittsburgh, passed on Saturday night, and is the first boat which has cleared from this port for Pittsburgh since June 13, the little towboat Belle and barges being the last one.

THE favorite passenger steamer St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, will resume her place in the Cincinnati trade on Saturday. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE United States mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are all side-wheelers, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

THE Cincinnati papers have had a good deal to say about the new tow-boat, Crescent City—a very good boat, no doubt. While talking about tow-boats, suppose the Cincinnatians take a look at the new tow-boat, Alice Brown, that left on the late rise. If they don't see sights, we will say we were mistaken.

THE steamer Messenger left St. Louis for Pittsburgh, with the following cargo; 200 tons of pig iron and 200 barrels of fire clay for Wheeling; 150 barrels fire clay for Bellaire; 100 barrels fire clay, 100 barrels flour, 500 sacks shipstuff, 100 barrels hominy, 100 tierces lard and 30 barrels for Pittsburgh; and a lot of sundries for Paducah and the Lower Ohio.

THE broken levees above Carrollton present just now a very threatening aspect. In two places the embankments have tumbled into the river, and a mile or two of new levee must be constructed within forty or fifty days, or the city of New Orleans will be subject to overflow at the first rise of the winter floods.

THE far famed packet Granite State, Capt. W. H. Kerr, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Portsmouth. For special accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands A No. 1. The clerks are Messrs. W. J. C. Anderson and Morris Dorsie. What they don't know about clerking is not worth inquiring after.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The Boston, while coming to the wharf, yesterday noon, when about 500 yards above the Newport bridge, with pilot John Evelyn at the wheel, came in contact with one of the Tom Dodsworth's loaded coal barges, crushing in one end of the upper portion, but did not sink it.

AT last accounts the Peninah was lying above the mouth of the Sioux in a disabled condition, with both of her hog chains and rudder broken. She was expected at Sioux City on the 17th. The Nellie Peck, from Cheyenne Agency, arrived at Sioux City on the 16th. The Damsel and Jennie Baldwin are both laid up at La Crosse.

THE Dubuque *Herald* of Friday says: The river is declining slowly and business is dull. Boats are getting scarcer every day. The Minnesota passed down; no boats up. To-day the Dubuque is announced to leave for St. Paul, and the Davenport for St. Louis; further deponent sayeth not. The river news is getting short and sweet, and by next New Years will be briefer still.

MILWAUKEE, November 23.—A dispatch from Winona, Minn., says: The ice at this point is gorged above the bridge, below which, however, the channel is partially open. The steamer Dubuque, of the Northwestern Union Line, the Diamond Joe and Ida Fulton, of the Diamond Joe Line, came down yesterday, and are frozen in here. Also two small steamers, the G. Harlan and Julia. Weather clear and cold.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* states that thirty-five barges of coal have sunk in the present rise. We think the *Commercial* is mistaken; if such is the case why not give the names of the boats and when they were lost. This thing of jumping to conclusions may be an easy way to get up a sensation, but we prefer going a little further and give a correct statement. We have watched pretty closely but fail to see where the *Commercial* obtained such losses.

A COMPANY, with a capital of $300,000, has been organized in New Orleans, to put into operation a patent termed "steam camels," designed for bringing ships over the bars at Balize. The vessels on which the patent is to be used will be built at once. The plan operates on the principle of floating docks, the main feature being the expulsion of water after the sinking of the camels, lashed to the vessel, by which means the ship is brought up and floated over the bar.

CAPT. W. L. HAMBLETON, of the Mound City Marine Ways, has the contract for building another of those large railroad barges for transporting cars, and has already commenced work on it. He also has to take out the Illinois Central transfer boat Illinois, that runs between Cairo and Columbus, and the Iron Mountain Railroad transfer boat St. Louis, which plies between Columbus and the opposite shore. The latter is to be lengthened as well as repaired. The ship carpenters and caulkers are happy.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The largest tow brought through the Newport bridge yesterday morning consisted of seven barges. The Tom Rees No. 2 was the first boat through. She afterward was met by the Gen. Lytle at McCullom's riffle, where she had stuck and swung round on the wrong side of the bar.

Captain James Swing has sold one half of the barge Swan to Josiah Fagan for $350.

The Belle Vernon left for New Orleans last night drawing four feet, large, and had about thirty passengers. Pilots, Taylor Wells and James Kennedy.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer* says: The boats of the Northwestern Union Line are plying as follows: Dexter, Addie Johnston, Milwaukee, G. H. Wilson Nellie Kent are above the Rapids; the Victory and Northwestern form the line from St. Louis to the Rapids, while the John Kyle, Tom Jasper, S. S. Merrill and City of Quincy form the line from St. Louis to New Orleans. The Annie Johnson is at present above the Rapids, loading for St. Louis direct, and after discharging her cargo at that place she will proceed South. All the other boats of this line have gone into winter quarters.

FACTS.—The following statement was made before the Improvement Committee of Congress, February 2, 1869: "A fleet of coal boats has been safely run from the falls at Louisville to New Orleans, towed by the steamer Ajax, which had a total length of 730 feet, including steamer, and an extreme width of 250 feet including the fuel barges, covering about three acres, and carrying 16,000 tons of coal. To convey the same amount of coal taken in tow by the Ajax, by rail, allowing ten tons to a car and twenty-five cars to a train, would require 1,600 cars, divided into sixty-four trains, drawn by sixty-four locomotives.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

W Addis, 4 cars curb stone. Mellon Bros, 65,000 stone, 3 cars lumber. R & W Jenkinson, 3 hhds tobacco. A Schwab, 2 do do. Miss Harrison, lot h h goods. J Mass, do. Fahnestock & B, 1 bx castings. E Ehlich, 5 p tobacco, 1 bbl do, 1 bx do. D S Erbs & co, 20 pails tobacco, 2 bxs do, 1 pkg do. F Mane, ½ bbl tobacco, 1 bx do. Morgan & co, 2 new cars. Loh, Son & co, 17 kgs butter, 12 bbls apples, 1 bbl walnuts. Wm Sumner, 60 s machines. M McCullough & co, 20 bbls whisky. I Dickey & co, 9 bales a a hemp. Schmidt & Friday, 1 bbl glycerine. Geo A Kelley, 5 cans do. S H Paine, 50 bbls oil. W P Townsend, 89 kegs rivets. Henry Rea, Jr, 15 bbls h nuts, 3 do tallow, 1 bx jelley, 5 bbls cider, 10 kegs butter, 2 bbls beans. Voigt, Mahood & co, 16 barrels h nuts. J Markland, lot rags. B W Buffum, 4 boxes bottles. Hach & Shaler, 3 cars lumber. Marshall, K & Co, 640 sks wheat. John Boyd, 3 cars g stones. W W Wallace, 1 car stone. S Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 10½ doz brooms. Schomaker & co, 100 bbls flour. Woodworth & D, 9 bbls apples. P Duff & Sons, 180 sks barley. B Wiggins, lot lumber. G St Clair, 1 box mdse. C Ihmsen & Sons, 338 bxs w glass. Head & M, 10 doz brooms. Jas Graham, 271 sks oats. Geo Schwan, 3 bbls cider. P H Laufman & Bro, 1 case handles. Jas Woodwell & Co, 9 do. M McWhinney & Co, 4 bdls wheels. Victor Nomey, 12 bbls cider, 7 casks do. Roenig & Gill, 36 bales upholsters tow. Davis, Chambers & Co, 16 sks kegs. Allegheny Cemetery, 53 e pots. O H Allerton, 1 car hay.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

Z Gillespie, 2 cars stone. Hamilton & co, 23 bdls shovels. Whitaker & Phillips, 19 bdls do. J S Tryell, 26 bxs axes. Isabella Furnace co, 1 car f brick. Spang, Chalfant & co, 1 do do. Adam Ekzel & Bro, 1 do stone. John Adair, 1 do do. Forrester & Megraw, 1 do do. Isabella Furnace co, 1 do do. Superior Iron co, 2 cars limestone. J K Shinn, 1 do lime. J R Holmes, 1 do do. J Schoonmaker & Son, 300 pigs lead. J W Chambers, lot stoneware. Spear & Glenn, 1 car oats. R & W Jenkinson, 4 crates and 10 pails tobacco, 3 caddies do. J O'Hanlon, 25 cases do. Agnes L Ellis 1 boxed organ. W H Cullins, 2 bbls potatoes.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Pickersgill & L, 17 racks wood in shape. Voigt, M & co, 11 bbls s corn, 52 do onions. M Grogan & co, 5 do whisky. S P Shriver, 100 bxs candles. Carter & Bro, 10 cases matches. Van Gorder & S, 6 stands grapes. G N Hoffstott, 55 g s hides. Hubbard, L & B, 2 g stones. John Boyd, 1 car g stones. Maloney & L, 1 car sheet iron, C G Hussey, 10 bbls copper. John Seibert, 10 do apples, 10 sks potatoes. M Steel & Son, 352 sks bran, 10 bbls flour, 168 sacks oats. H Riddle & Son, 100 bbls flour. J L L Knox, 2 cars stone. Lewis, B, D & co, 4 bxs s iron, 16 kgs do. A Rosenberg, 15 bbls whisky. G Bennett & Bro, 10 do. P Moon, 35 bbls flour. Van Fossan & S, 3 bbls d apples. Grierson & Co, 11 do lanterns. Wm Flaccus, 8 do tallow, 2 rolls s pelts, 21 sks scraps. R Hult, 13 bbls vinegar. S B Floyd, 17 bbls apples, 2 do cider. Jno Ross, [illegible] sks wheat. W H Nanser & Son, 109 sks oats. [illegible] Pflaum, 96 do hair. W H Graff & co, 7 bbls beans, 3 do apples. H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car hay. O H Allertor, 1 car s corn.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

S G Sloan, 1 saw. Shoenberger, B & Co, 2 cars limestone. Allegheny Valley Railroad, 1 hand car. Model Oil Works, 80 bbls benzine. J A Boreland, 1 bx sundries. Frazier & M, 2 sks rags. J Strickland, 15 g hides. Geo Husley, 3 bbls tallow. P & A Tile Co, 1 bl sundries. R. H. Hartley, 1 bdl collars. D S Clark & Co, 1 bl cider. J Hoffman, 4 calves. J Hanna, 7 sks potatoes. Phillips & Woods, 18 do. B H Rubic, 208 rails R R iron. G W Glass, 4 draw heads. E Briggs, 1 car of old iron. Henderson Bro, 1 car lime. Star Brick Co, 1 car clay. D Gregg & Co, 1 bale mdse. M Thompson, 2 do burlaps. J R Murdoch, 2 bbls peach pips. J Marshall & Co, 1 casting. Paul & Gibson, 2 bbls flour. A V R R, 13 wheelbarrows. W J McGreggor, 12 sks potatoes. Wm Welsh & Co, 26 sks wheat. Wm Hoffman & Bro, 17 sks corn. Fahnestock & B, 4 bdls coal hods. M F Herron, lot empty sacks. Mitchell & S, 1 bdl castings. Schomaker & Co, lot bags. T C Jenkins & Bro, do do, 1 bbl sundries. Voigt, Mahood & Co, do do.

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

Geo Beavens, 25 pkgs confectioneries. S Moon, 13 bxs c fruit. W H McClinton, 14 pkgs mdse Boggs & B, 4 do do. W Thomas, 1 do do. J P Gregg, Jr, 1 do do. S Dyer, 1 do do. W T Paul, 1 do do. S T McClelland, 1 do do. McCracken & Co, 2 do do. Jas Caldwell, 1 do do. F H Kirker, 1 do do. H Stockman, 1 do do. H H Myers, 2 do do. D W Huntsman, lot furniture. Mercer & Robinson, 10 pks groceries. Lappe & Weise, 13 hides. Luckcamp & Keefer, 12 do do.

LOCAL.

C C Smith, 1 bbl whisky. S Roth, 1 do do. B Auth, 1 do do. R B Mowry, 9 bgs grain. John Dunlevy, 9 bgs bw flour. G H Schmidt, 5 c boys. Smith, Cuswell & Co, 1 car lumber. W Anshutz, 1 do do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Voight & McG, 10 bls whisky. McBane & A, 135 bls apples. Harworth & D, 32 bags peaches. Kennedy, C & co, 32 bales cotton. O H Allerton, 1 car baled hay. M W Rankin & Bro, 1 bl eggs. Schoemaker & co, 13 bls flour. Gilman & co, 170 sks wheat. F Shields, 40 sks f barley. Spencer & McK, 449 do do. McHenry & H, 27 do s barley. Lappee & Weise, 6 beef hides, 1 calf do. John Wilson & Son, 25 bbls flour. McCracken & Bro, 3 kegs butter. Spencer & McKay, 42 sks barley. F Shields, 51 sks oats, 17 do rye, 14 do barley. Fraunheim, M & co, 56 sks barley. R M Gibson, 2 bls potatoes, 1 do apples. Gangwich & K, 119 sks barley. Kell & Richart, 50 sks oats. Jas McVay, 12 sks potatoes.

Wheeling.

PER STEAMER ARGOSY.

J & W Fairley, 286 bags wheat, 60 bales hay. Adams & Knox, 50 bales hay. Chas Fairman, 76 bales hay. Schuenbaugh & H, 50 bales hay. W. W. Anderson, 8 bbls vinegar. Godfrey & Clark, 427 bdls paper. Arbuckles, 114 mt bxs. McKee & Son, 60 tile. John Herbert, 10 bls apples. House & Morrison, 4 bls rags. West & Hanna, 28 rolls b paper.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER WEST VIRGINIA.

S R Patterson, 4 coop chickens, 1 bl butter, 1 do eggs, 1 bx dressed turkeys, 11 bbls flour. J J Pettit, 1 bl eggs, 2 do butter. J B Deviny, 1 bx glass. W Haslage & co, 761 gall s ware. W D Cooper, 330 do do. Owner, 56 beach blocks. H J McCracken, 1 coop chickens. Miss Vanheur, 1 crock butter. J C McCane, 27 sks wheat. E F Weaver, 54 bales hay. W D West & Bro, 23 do do. B S Crawford, 2 pkgs. G W Canfield, 4 empty barrels.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER GENEVA.

A S Carlisle, 200 bdls s boards, 1 bbl mdse, 1 bbl whisky. McCracken & Bro, 8 bales hay. C Jackman, 6 bbls flour. J Jones, 50 hogs. C B King, 1 horse, Godfrey & C, 22 bdls paper.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER E. BENNETT.

A S Carlisle, 74 bales hay. J R Pettitt, 2 coops chickens, 2 boxes butter, 2 pkgs. H J McCracken & Bro, 10 coops chickens, 1 sk chestnuts, 179 sks corn. J H Bailey, lot sundries. McCullough, S & co, 12 sks rags. J Flack, 335 boxes glass. W E Schmertz, 70 empty boxes. W Blythe, 10 sacks corn. W J Meek, 22 sks rags. McBane & Anjer, 80 sacks oats, 1 do sacks. Speck & Morrow, 100 bbls whisky. R Mitchell, 120 bdls paper. R C Schmertz, 242 bxs glass. Owner, 1 bbl whisky. J Province, 6 buckets butter, 1 bbl wine, 3 coops chickens, 4 sks nuts, 93 do corn, 45 do wheat.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR.

A S Carlisle, 1 bbl cider, 200 bdls s boards. H J McCracken, 28 bales hay. Godfrey & Clark, 31 bdls paper. J McD Crossan, 1 bbl poultry.

Cincinnati.

PER GRANITE STATE.

A Ortleib & co, 8 bureaus. Henry Berger, 24 pkgs furniture. N Whiting & co, 144 pkgs furniture. Henry Rea, Jr, 1 sack feathers 16 sks rags, 28 bbls apples, 5 bbls do, 5 bbls turnips. McCullough, Smith & co, 24 bags rags. Alex McLure, 1 coil line, 1 box sundries. Philips & Mittenszwey, 94 bdls keg hoops. Kramer & Bohn, 2 bbls pop corn. J A Graff, 100 bbls apples. Wallace, Cavitt & co, 1 cask queensware, 9 bbls do. Harper, Baxter & co, 25 iron sinks and 1 box gas fittings. P Duff & Sons, 100 sks oats, 19 bbls pop corn, 8 do rye, 7 do d apples, 1 do peaches, 7 do walnuts, 1 do hickory nuts, 4 do onions, 2 do eggs, 2 coops fowl. Clark & co, 19 pkgs h h goods. John Haynes, 30 do do. John Hindmarch, 6 do do. Spencer & McKay, 125 sle hf bbls. J J McElhinny, 81 bbls apples. Gill & Bidwell, 40 tons pig iron. Loomis & Collard, 60 do do.

PER STEAMER ARLINGTON.

J Bernhard, 15½ doz chairs, 1 wardrobe, 4 bureaus, 3 extension tables, 3 pkgs furniture. H Berger, 22 chairs, 2 bureaus, 2 desks, 1 bedstead, 3 pkgs furniture. Close, Schoeneck & co, 146 chairs. Chas Espy & Son, 2 bureaus, 2 washstands, 8 extension tables, 1 desk, 2 wardrobes, 10 pkgs furniture. F Eichenlaub, 5 bureaus, 2 washstands, 2 wardrobes, 1 bx marble, 14⅔ doz chairs, 6 pkgs furniture. Fackiner & Irwin, 9 1-6 doz chairs. Hamer & Son, 2 doz chairs. Lemon & W, 24 bureaus, 3 wardrobes, 3 desks, 3 pkgs furniture. Meyer & Sons, 18⅔ doz chairs. Ortleib & co, 11⅔ doz chairs, 7 bureaus, 1 washtands, 3 wardrobes, 1 bedstead, 5 pkgs furniture. W Simelrock, 10 doz chairs. P Snider, 4 doz chairs, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 10 stands, 3 pkg chairs. B Zinkard, 25 pkgs chairs, 3 doz children chairs, 3 10-12 chairs. Woodwell & Son, 1 1-6 doz chairs. A Ackley, 24 emp bbls. Arbuckle & co, 30 bxs cut tob. Steinheim, Renner & co, 9 doz chairs. Alborn, Hartje, Willey & co, 2 cks cullet. Bakewell, P & co, 1 cask glassware. Childs & co, 3 bales cotton. Carter Bros & co, 10 buckets tob. W D Cooper & Bro, 4 pkgs tob. A S Carlisle, 1 bx mdse. Dalzell & Townsend, 1 ck shoulders. Gregg & co, 25 bales cot bot. Gill & Bidwell, 20 tons pig metal. Hyde & Sons, 12 bales cotton. Henderson & Bros, 100 bxs drug cans. Johnson & C, 20 qr butts tob. W J Kountz, 183 bgs s stuff, 73 bgs bran. Kell & R, 180 bales hay, 100 do oat straw. Knigh & Co, 3 pkgs tob. Cramer & O, 15 bxs cut tob. Loomis & C, 30 tons metal. E H Meyers & Co, 30 pkgs p feet, 5 hhds shoulders. Jas McKay, 1 hf bl b sugar. Owner 66 bales hay. S McCrickart, 15 bls whisky. Maul & G, 6 bxs 1 tob. J H Parker, 25 kgs p feet, 2 csks shoulders. J W Porter, 25 tons metal. F Sellers & Co, 4 tcs shoulders. R E Sellers, 2 bls alcohol. S P Schriver & Co, 10 hf butts tob. J W Thursby & Co, 14 sks flaxseed. W H Park, 1 extention table. Warmcastle & M, 20 bls crackers. T B Young & Co, 1 clamp veneers. W Flaccus & Son, 144 bdls s hides, 23 do s pelts, 4 bls tallow. Clark & Co, 5 bxs bromine. W Romick, 7 bls potatoes.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	8	Superior Mills, m	4
J Wood, Sons & Co, m	2	J W Porter, m	4
Brown & Co., m	1	Coleman, R & Co., m	1
Bryan & Caughey, m	2	Zug & Co., m	3
Hailman & H., m	5	Cambria Iron Co, m	11
Graff, B & Co, m	2	Spang, Chalfant & Co	1
Total			64

PENNSYLNANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	11	Bryan & C., m	1
J Reamer, m	3		
Total			15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	14	Hailman & H., m	1
J. Moorhead, m	2		
Total			17

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Rees, G & Co, m	1	Lewis, O & P, m	3
Total			4

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Keir & Foster	71	Coleman R & Co	36
Armstrong, D & Co	61	A V R R Co	4
Total			171

50 Cents
on the Dollar
Gold & Gold Plated
Jewelry & Jewelry
[illegible] at Half Price
[illegible]
No 59 Fifth Avenue
[illegible]

WM. HOLMES .... JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN M. COOPER

STEAM PUMPS.

No. 882 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of the SHOE AND LEATHER SAVINGS BANK, the object of which will be the receiving of Money on Deposit, or on Interest, Loaning the same on Real Estate Security, and Discounting of Promissory and Negotiable Paper. The Bank to be located in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000. F

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT—

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for the Charter of a Bank of Discount and Deposit, to be called FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF EAST BIRMINGHAM, Allegheny County, With a Capital of $200,000, and privilege to increase to $500,000. F

NOTICE—

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of THE UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK, located in the city of Pittsburgh. Capital, $100,000, with privilege of increasing to $1,000,000. F

NOTICE—

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of THE UNITED SAVINGS BANK, located in the city of Pittsburgh. Capital, $200,000, with privilege of increasing to $1,000,000. F

NOTICE—

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of THE ENTERPRISE SAVINGS BANK, located in the city of Allegheny, Pa. Capital, $100,000, with privilege of increasing to $500,000. F

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the next General Assembly of Pennsylvania for the Charter of a Bank of Discount and Deposit, to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, under the corporate name of the REAL ESTATE DEPOSIT BANK, with a capital of $200,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $600,000. F

NOTICE—THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH, having a cash capital of Eighty-four Thousand Dollars, and located in the city of Pittsburgh, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session thereof, for additional corporate powers, to wit: For authority to exercise Banking or Discounting privileges by investing or employing their capital and assets in the purchase and discounting of Promissory Notes and other Negotiable Paper and make Loans upon the like security.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. F

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two, (1872), for a Charter for a Bank with Discounting and Banking Privileges, to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, and to be known as "THE ODD FELLOWS SAVINGS BANK," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($100,000), with privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000).

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1871. F

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session for the creation of a Bank of Deposit, Discount and Loan, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege to increase the same to Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, to be located in the Borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county and State of Pennsylvania, under the name and style of IRON AND GLASS DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF BIRMINGHAM. The object of which will be the receiving of Money on Deposit or on Interest, Loaning the same on Real Estate, Security and Discounting of Promissory and Negotiable Paper. F

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA .... CAPT. M. A. COX.
STEAMER ELECTOR .... CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN .... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS
STEAMER E. BENNETT .... CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

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PETER DONALDSON .... Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS,

H. DARLINGTON .... Commander.
HENRY C. CALDWELL .... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ZANESVILLE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL .... Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

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THE FINE STEAMER

ARGOSY,

B. F. GOODWIN .... Commander.
CHARLES B. RUSSELL .... Clerk.

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CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, on Wharfboat.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR .... Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves Pittsburgh SATURDAY—3 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer

ST. CHARLES,

C. A. DRAVO .... Commander.
W. S. DRAVO .... Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, on Wharfboat, or

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.
Leaves Cincinnati SUNDAY—10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN .... Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, on Wharfboat, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, 25TH INST.

THE FINE STEAMER

EXCHANGE,

E. EVANS .... Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

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THE LOW-WATER STEAMERS

SCIENCE AND NEW STATE

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First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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WM. F. GARDNER .... Secretary.
Capt. J. H. LIGHTNER, General Agent and Surveyor

RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex	6:30 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
Mixed Way	1:00 p m	Uniontown Ac	9:50 a m
Uniontown Ac	3:10 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	11:00 a m
West Newton Ac	4:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25 p m	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	Mixed Way	7:20 p m
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other Trains Daily except Sunday.

The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Central Ticket Office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to all points east and south.

D. D. ANGELL, Master Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 a m	8:45 p m
Night Express	9:10 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	1:35 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:15 a m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:25 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:50 a m	2:00 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00 p m	8:15 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	11:00 a m	8:55 a m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:15 p m
Special Sunday Train to Parker	7:40 a m	8:45 p

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M. A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:31 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:25 a m
Philada. Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:20 p m	Through Pas	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac. No 1	7:30 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	11:30 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:25 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No 1	4:50 p m	Walls No. 6	5:35 p m
Brad'ks Ac. No 1	5:35 p m	Brad'k Ac. No 1	6:00 p m
Wall's Ac. No 6	6:05 p m	Brin'n Ac. No 2	6:30 p m
Brin'n Ac. No 2	9:20 p m	Brad'ks Ac. No 2	7:20 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac. No 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 11:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:10 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.; Baltimore 2:30 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 2:30 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 8:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:20 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

For further information apply to

W. H. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac	7:48 a m
Washington Ac	9:23 a m	Washington Ac	8:48 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac	10:13 a m
McDonald Ac	11:38 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 p m
Southern Ex	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac	3:03 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:13 p m	Colum'bus Mail	5:58 p m
McDonald Ac	5:58 p m	Fast Line	6:58 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

12:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:23 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:23 a m
Cin & Whg Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:43 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:43 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Cin&St. Louis Ex	4:58 p m
Pacific Exp	9:33 a m	Cleveland Ex	1:58 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	1:58 p m
Chicago Exp	12:43 p m	Chicago Mail	6:03 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:28 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	6:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:58 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	10:23 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	11:58 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	1:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	3:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	5:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac	11:03 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Pacific Express leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 13th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	7:50 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:30 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:10 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:30 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

GROCERIES, &C.

TEAS,

STANDARD GROCERIES.

The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of

STANDARD GOODS,

Now in Store at

Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.

Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for

SAMPLES OF TEAS,

Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas,

No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.

THE VERY LATEST.

PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.

Boss Tweed Shipping His Valuables—Startling Events Predicted.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, November 24.—The Tribune announces that an express wagon loaded with trunks and other baggage left Tweed's house in Fifth avenue last Thursday, and that a Deputy United States Marshal who followed the clue, reported yesterday that passage had been engaged in the steamer City of Brussels for five of Tweed's family, and that one extra berth had been engaged, which it was stated might not be used. The passenger list at the Inman office gives no corroborative evidence, but it is possible passages may have been secured in some other form than for a family of five or six, to mislead suspicious inquiries. The officer thinks the removal of the baggage is explained by the fact that Tweed wished to send away his valuables in advance, and then follow them. Tweed has not made the house his residence since the exposure of the ring frauds. A prominent politician, popularly supposed to be owned by Tweed, said yesterday that in forty-eight hours event would occur which would startle New York. It is probable he knows more of Tweed's intentions than he chooses to confide to others.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest pressure will probably extend by Friday noon into Indiana, with snow or rain very generally west of the Appalachian chain, and also on the middle Atlantic coast. Southeasterly winds, increasing to brisk by Friday morning, are probable from Lake Erie to Lake Superior and the South Atlantic. Cautionary signals are ordered to-night for Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

TERRE HAUTE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 23.—Articles of association for the Terre Haute and Southwestern Railroad were filed with the Secretary of State today. The road will run from Terre Haute in a southerly direction to the Mississippi river. Capital, $500,000.

PROPOSITION WITHDRAWN.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—The Cumberland and Ohio Railroad to-night withdrew from the City Council the proposition to make the road to Louisville, on condition that the city subscribe $1,200,000 to the capital stock.

THE LEASE OF THE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE.

The Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railroad yesterday leased the use of the New Albany and Louisville Railroad accross the bridge for ninety-nine years. This will give the Air Line ready access to this city.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 23.

ENCKE'S COMET A CLOUD OF GLOWING GAS.

An official dispatch to the Navy Department from ... Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory in this city, says that on the evening of the 18th inst. Professors Harkness and Hale, attached to the observatory, succeeded in discovering the spectrum of Encke's comet. Prof. Harkness thinks that the comet consists simply of a cloud of glowing gas.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The attendance at the Friends' First Day School Conference of the United States and Canada, in session at Wilmington, Ohio, was largely increased yesterday.

The corner-stone of the new State capital at Desmoines, Iowa, was laid yesterday in the presence of an immense crowd, including many members of the next Legislature, the State officers, &c.

Dr. Phelps, proprietor of a bath house in Desmoines, yesterday set fire to the building in four places, but a crowd gathered and extinguished the flames. It is thought the Doctor is insane, as he remained in the burning building, and was badly burned.

Lieut. Gov. Dunn's funeral in New Orleans yesterday was very largely attended.

The Louisiana State fair opened in New Orleans yesterday, and will continue until December 3.

Joseph E. Wood, a well known journalist, and for some time editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Col., died last night.

The number lost by the burning of the City of New London will probably reach twenty-one or two.

Four and a half inches of snow on the ground at St. Louis last night. It is expected navigation will be closed on the upper rivers in a few days, unless the weather moderates.

Richard Gorham, a laborer, was found dead in his bed in Louisville yesterday, from the effect of a long spree.

The two girls, survivors of the recent Park tragedy, are said to be improving rapidly. Their recovery will be almost miraculous. One of them lost a portion of her brain, through a wound in the head made by an ax.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—River twelve feet six inches and falling. Cloudy and cold, threatening snow. Arrived—Charmer, Edinburgh and R. C. Gray, Portland. Departed—Nightingale, Arkansas river; R. W. Skillinger, Kanawha river; Nashville, New Orleans; Clifford, Red river; Charmer, Evansville.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—The river has risen sixteen inches and is still rising, with six feet four inches at the head of the canal, and four feet four inches in the chute. Snowing this afternoon; temperature moderating to-night. Arrived—Belle Vernon, John Scott, Charles Bodman, Grey Eagle, Texas, Minnie and Clifford, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle Vernon, Mary Houston and Robt. Mitchell, New Orleans, St. Marys, Louisiana, Clifford, Texas and Grey Eagle, Henderson. A dam was built across the canal to-day, about fifty yards above the new locks. It will probably be ten days before any boats can pass through. The following towboats have arrived from Pittsburgh with tows: Hyena, Alice Brown, Reindeer, Tigress, Mary Ann, Diamond, Sam. Roberts, Fred. Wilson, Eagle, Tom Reese and Doe.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 23.—Cloudy, with snow to-day; mercury 19 at daylight, and 32 at noon. The river is swelling this evening. Port list: Down—Palestine, 5 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3 P. M.; Evansville, 3 P. M.; Eddyville, 6 P. M. Up—Dick Johnson, 4 A. M.; Fayette and Burksville, 4 A. M., all with good trips. Business active and shipments fair. The Potomac leaves here to-morrow.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 23.—Arrived—Julia, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Mary Alice, St. Louis, 4 P. M. Departed—Anna, New Orleans, 1 P. M. The river has risen three inches. There was a light snow this morning and a heavy snow to-night; thermometer 36.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—Cool and raining. The river is declining. Arrived—Great Republic, St. Louis. Departed—Henry Ames, Strader and Belle of Memphis, St. Louis.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Marble City, Vicksburg; Bee and barges, Cairo. Departed—Flirt, Atchafalaya river; General Anderson, Cairo; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; Bon Accord, Cairo; Northwestern, Quincy; Beaver, Hickman. River rising. Weather cloudy. Snow has fallen to-day with the temperature much milder than yesterday. The Keokuk and Illinois river boats have laid up, and if this weather continues a few days longer, navigation will be suspended above here.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—Arrived—Louisville, St. Louis; Clarksville, Arkansas river.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, November 23.—Cattle very dull; sales at $2 00a5 75 for inferior to very best. Receipts 3,676; sales 2,441. Hogs in fair demand; receipts large; sales at 5¾a6¾c; net receipts 9,467. Sheep in light supply and unchanged; sales at 4a6c; gross receipts 1,027.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—Cotton firmer; sales 6,600 bales, mostly last evening; good ordinary 17¾@18¼c; low middling 18¼a18⅜c; middlings 18⅝c; receipts 4,170 bales; exports to New York 413 bales; stock 102,329 bales.

THE TOWN OF CARDVILLE.

All About It and Its People.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CARDVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.,
November 20, 1871.

If it may not be considered presumption for one of an "untutored mind," I beg the indulgence of the columns of your valuable paper to give a brief account of our thriving village. I have noticed of late a disposition for some one of the dwellers in the different towns and villages along the different railroads leading from your great city to write letters setting forth their good qualities and advantage. Now I do not see why Cardville may not have an equal show with the rest of the towns. It is a thriving village of about five hundred inhabitants, situated on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, in Washington county, about twenty-six miles from Pittsburgh, about sixteen miles from Steubenville, and about twenty-five miles from Washington, the county seat of the county. It owes its name to W. W. Card, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the railroad, under whose supervision the road has attained its present high reputation. The surrounding country is the Eden of this far-famed county. Nature has here profusely showered her richest blessings. The soil is very fertile, and remarkably well adapted to grazing. Timber of every kind abounds, such as oak, poplar, walnut, ash, &c., &c. In minerals, too, we are not less favored. Coal is exceedingly plentiful, and of choice quality, and vast in quantity, and iron ore awaits only the "wand of the enchanter." The climate is mild and salubrious, and our scenery picturesque and varied. The charadter of our society is particularly happy. The various castes in some places are here unknown. We all stand upon the same broad platform of equality. No one can boast of the blood of his ancestors, or "dig up dead honor from his father's tomb." The various little customs that obtain foothold in fashionable life are unknown here. We visit our neighbors and drink our tea in the good old way, and flatter ourselves that we have as much real enjoyment as though we were to follow the most lengthy routine of refined city life. There is one portion of our society, however, for which we are particularly celebrated. This is the fairer portion. We have quite a number of very pretty, worthy and intelligent young ladies. These are the real, rosy-cheeked, substantial creatures, and not beings of a butterfly existance. Many of them are black-eyed, highly educated, and possessed of as shining qualities as adorn the daughters of any other place, of which all can testify who have ever visited our Burgettstown fairs.

Our streets are not remarkable for their regularity, but are always clean and kept in complete order. The buildings accord well with our other notions of Republican simplicity, being for the most part frame, yet built with much neatness and architectural taste. We have some brick dwellings in the neighborhood that will compare favorably with any of your city mansions. There are at present four merchants in the place—Messrs. McCabe, Witherspoon, Mr. James McFadyean and Fulton Bros., dry goods merchants, who sell about $20,000 worth annually. Mr. Alex. Berryhill, groceries and confectionery—these are all considered shrewd, active and responsible business men; two merchant tailors who are celebrated for their tight fits. We have a respectable number of good mechanics, among the most prominent of whom are the Messrs. Spencer, Hartford, Richie, Fondersmith, Conrad, &c. These are all first class workmen, and well supported. Of the number of our professionals we ca. not boast. These are Drs. Bradley and Reddile, but they stand, as deservedly they should, at the head of their profession, for both skill and learning. They are certainly among the first physicians of the West. In conclusion, I would say that capitalists looking out for a place for investment cannot do better than give us a call. There is no better site for a rolling mill or foundry anywhere, as we have coal, water and wood in abundance, and all that is wanted is for some one to make the start, when in a few years will be heard the clank of the forge hammer and the puff of the steam pipe.

JUVENIS.

A LETTER states that in Damascus not less than three thousand Mohammedans have avowed a desire to become Christians. They have regular prayer-meetings, and pray to the Lord Jesus Christ that He will reveal Himself as their Savior, and lead them into truth and light. The missionaries are reported as saying that this wonderful interest increases every day. The same letter states that many Jews are asking to be guided to the Saviour, and that in Persia also a great spiritual movement in looking forward to the coming Saviour is evident.

COAL SUPPLY AND PRICE AT CINCINNATI.

Charges of Extortion Against Coal Dealers—What is Proposed About It.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Thursday.]

One would suppose that as we have inexhaustible coal mines along the Upper Ohio and its tributaries, and as the river is ample—not every day of the year, but every year—to float the barges to our doors, our coal supply would be uniformly abundant and cheap. Is not so. Advantage is taken of the uncertainty of the times and seasons upon which the river is sufficient for the barges, and all the difficulties of navigation are magnified; and then all the troubles with the coal miners are exaggerated, and all means are employed in augmenting the appearances of coal trade troubles—the general object being to make excuses for the exorbitant rates at which coal is sold. If the river is down, the price of coal is put up, whether there is or is not a quantity of it on hand adequate to meet all demands. The coal kings and their prime ministers are in the city noting the arrival of their fleets. The quantity of coal that left Pittsburgh on the present rise of the river for this city is about one hundred thousand tons. There has been a good deal lost by the way, and a hideous noise is made about it, but there has not been lost in the run from Pittsburgh one-third of the amount that came out of the Kanawha. In bushels, the quantity that left Pittsburgh for Cincinnati is 2,492,800, and the Kanawha run was 1,800,000 bushels. A part of the Kanawha coal was stopped by the rapid fall of the water. After making all allowances, we find that more than three millions of bushels of coal have arrived at this city on the present rise; or, if there are a few straggling boats behind, they will be here to-day.

With three millions of bushels on their hands, the Pittsburgh and Kanawha coal agents are, instead of supplying their customers at fair rates, engaged in combinations and contriving pretenses for keeping up the price. There is a great hullabaloo about the quantity that has been sunk. The loss is considerable, but more than three millions of bushels are on this market. It is assumed that there is not a prospect for another rise, but the chances are largely in favor of a booming river for the next six months. In addition to the coal floats, there is a good deal of railroad coal about town in the hands of disgusted dealers.

Still the retail price of coal is twenty cents. Within the last two days it has advanced! The reason is, a meeting of the agents of the coal miners and shippers was held at the Spencer House, Monday night, and it was resolved to hold the coal at fourteen cents per bushel by the barge load afloat, and to tie up and hold for a rise all not sold at that figure

The coal men have been losing money, and they look upon this as harvest time. The business has latterly been falling into few hands. Those with a large amount of capital have been crushing out the others, until the ring is manageable. A great fuss was made a year ago, by the coal kings, about the bridge across the Ohio at this point interfering with their business. Judging by their experience thus far, the few barges smashed against the piers are good investments, the small loss serving admirably as a reason for keeping up prices on the large remainder. It does not, however, seem to be so much the height of bridges or the height of the river itself that regulates coal in the market, as the decrees of the Spencer House Syndicate.

At the most liberal estimate for the up-river Black Diamond Aristocracy, the price of coal afloat should not exceed twelve cents. We are of opinion it should not exceed ten cents. Those rates would give our dealers good remuneration for their services at sixteen, or at fourteen cents. The Spencer House decree thrusts aside the natural laws. And this is to be a steady thing. The coal miners and shippers have agreed to meet at the Spencer House after every run of coal, and regulate the price—which is their phrase for holding so large a proportion of the coal in the market as to keep up the rates and command an extravagant profit. We need not scold about our home dealers. They have to contend with the masters of the miner. The coal king despotism is over them as it is over us. No doubt they would like to see coal at a good figure, but they do not get the lion's share of the spoils, and would be content with a reasonable and regular return for their labor and capital.

We do not see more than one way to break the grip of the Coal Syndicate—that is the introduction of substantial railroad competition. The river is ample, but the element of uncertainty in it enables extortion to be practiced upon us, and not only are there excessive expenditures for fuel in our houses, but our industrial enterprises dependent upon steam power, and furnaces are subjected to a special taxation that is a discrimination against us as a manufacturing city.

STORY OF A HERMIT.

A Gentleman of Culture Spends Twenty Years of His Life in a Cave.

For the last twenty years there has lived in a cave in Saline county, Kentucky, entirely alone, a singular character named Franklin Elliott, of whose past nothing was known, only it was surmised from his commanding, proud face and cultivated expression, which his wretchedness was unable entirely to conceal, that he was the wreck of a once envied manhood. Once or twice in a year he would come into town, and with as few words as possible barter game or pelts for powder, shot and salt—nothing more. When he saw people approaching he would always avoid them. A short time ago two gentlemen were hunting in the forest near the cave where he lived, and a storm coming up, they knocked for admission. Hearing no answer, they opened the iron bound door, and saw upon a heap of skins and blankets the hermit lying dead. The cave was commodious, having been enlarged by himself from a small hole to an apartment twenty-five feet square, and ten or twelve feet high, but quite void of furniture. Pieces of stone and niches in the rocky walls served as chairs, tables and shelves. A rifle and fowling piece were found, a long, broad bowie-knife, fishing tackle, cooking utensils, and a number of books. Among the latter were copies of Shakespeare, Sterne, Addison, Schiller, Southey and Spenser. Besides these bare necessities of his existence, something of vastly more interest was found: a tin box filled with papers which revealed his past history and the secrets of his strange life. It was the same old story of disappointed love, a story stale and barren of interest to every one but the sufferer. He had been well born, well educated and affluent. In early life he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature. There the blight fell upon him. He became dissipated and desperate, and his next misfortune was to fight a duel with a man named Baily, to whom the result was fatal. The laws of Kentucky were lax against dueling, and he had no trouble in going abroad, staying in Europe for two or three years. At the end of that time remorse and despair brought him back to the solitude of woods and caves, which he never afterward had the courage to desert.

Ohio Senatorship.

[Washington Dispatch to Boston Post.]

The contest for United States Senator in Ohio to succeed Senator Sherman is deeply interesting the politicians of that State, as I gather from well-posted men of both parties. A letter from a member elect of the Legislature writes that although Senator Sherman has a decided majority of the Republican votes, he will not be elected. Five of the nine majority of the Republicans on joint ballot, and probably two others who will join them, have positively decided that they will vote for any one rather than Senator Sherman. As far as heard from the Democratic members are willing to join these Republicans who oppose Sherman, and it is believed all the Democrats will unite in this movement, which coalescing would result in a majority on joint ballot for a candidate whom the anti-Sherman Republicans will elect. At present it is known that the first named five Republicans desire the election of General J. D. Cox, late Secretary of the Interior, who seems to be acceptable to the Democrats generally, so far as they are willing to support a Republican at all. These anti-Sherman Republicans will refuse to go into the caucus for nominating a Senator, and thus be free to act upon their own motion and get the co-operation of the Democrats in electing a United States Senator. Whether they unite upon General Cox or not, the next United States Senator will be selected from among the Republicans, and unless Senator Sherman shall be able to break this proposed combination he will not be his own successor.

NOTWITHSTANDING the coldness of the climate of Iceland, a very heated condition of affairs exists among its inhabitants, who are reported to be in a state of intense excitement at the arbitrary course of King Christian, of Denmark, who has recently overthrown their Constitution and dispersed their Folkething or Legislature. For this summary proceeding the Icelanders threaten to drive the Danish authorities from the Island.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, November 23, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Hight of ba'er	Change 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change 24 hrs.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force, approx.	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.90	12	26	5	E.	6	.18	C	3
Cairo	29.70	01	30	7	W.	12	.72	C	4
Chicago, Ill	29.65	24	27	15	E.	10	.50	C	4
Cincinnati, O	29.74	27	38	15	S. E.	1	.01	B	3
Cleveland, O	29.76	24	31	4	S. E.	10	.50	C	3
Davenport, Iowa	29.77	10	12	7	N.	6	.18	C	1
Detroit, Mich	29.74	20	28	10	S. E.	9	.40	C	5
Louisville, Ky	29.57	28	40	15	..	..	...	A	5
Memphis, Tenn	29.73	16	38	5	W.	6	.18	C	3
Nashville, Tenn	29.65	15	48	18	S.	10	.50	C	5
New Orleans, La	29.66	05	66	16	S.	14	.98	C	3
Pittsburgh, Pa	29.96	18	35	9	N. E.	8	.32	C	2
Shreveport, La	29.71	15	45	1	N. W.	5	.12	B	3
St. Louis, Mo	29.67	..	29	5	W.	4	.08	B	3
St. Paul, Minn	29.70	09	10	7	S.	10	.50	C	3
Vicksburg	29.70	06	56	6	N. W.	7	.24	C	3

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

MILLVALE COUNCIL.

Proceedings at the Last Meeting.

At the last meeting of the Council of the borough of Millvale the following members were present: Messrs. Johnston, Coll, Hoehl, Breiner and England, Burgess T. J. Munden in the chair. The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

The Burgess stated that the meeting had been ordered by Council to finish up unfinished business. He called the attention of Council to the need of a lock-up; he thought Council ought to erect one as soon as possible; that the conduct of certain persons living in and passing through the borough, at certain times, demanded such an institution. There was no place in the borough to secure or hold any person who saw proper to violate the laws by committing criminal offenses, or being disorderly, and the hands of justice were being tied to a certain extent in consequence. The Burgess also reported that he had secured officers and seized the infected bedding, &c., in the borough, as authorized by Council, and they had burned the same.

The documents from the Court of Quarter Sessions confirming the opening of certain streets and alleys in the borough were presented, accepted and adopted.

The Clerk was instructed to make out certain bills to be paid by the owners of property abutting on certain streets and alleys in the borough, for benefits assessed on the same, and hand them over to the Collector.

On motion, Mr. John Abbe was nominated and elected Janitor and Borough High Constable. Other business of minor importance was transacted, after which bills to the amount of $240 98 were presented and warrants ordered for the payment of the same.

On motion, Council adjourned.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Trouble in Washington County.

A shooting affray which very nearly resulted fatally took place near Little Washington on Thursday. The parties engaged in the affray were William Vandine, formerly of Jefferson county, and Cyrus Wells, his employer. It appears that Vandine was engaged on Mr. Well's place in digging coal. On Thursday Mr. Wells went to Vandine's house on his place to settle an account with him. During the settlement a dispute arose about the wages, when Vandine went to the mantel-piece, got a revolver, and swore he would kill Wells. Before Wells had time to defend himself, Vandine pointed the pistol at him and fired. Both men were moving about at the time, and the ball missed Wells' head, for which it was intended, and struck the wall. Vandine raised the hammer of the pistol for another shot, when Wells comprehending his danger, seized a chair and felled the would-be murder to the floor. The force of the blow knocked Vandine senseless and shattered the chair all to pieces. Well's face was badly burned by the powder from Vandine's revolver when he shot, the weapon being but two feet from his head. Vandine was arrested and lodged in jail in Washington.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Parepa-Rosa Opera Company.

Mozart wrote music when pet tenors were unknown, and it was not thought essential to human happiness to drag the lowest depths of alto that some women's voice can reach.

There has been a remarkable revolution in operatic composition since his time. Everything in later works has been made subordinate to the sensational tenor or the phenomenal contralto.

He thought differently of what melody meant. He took the most natural of voices—voices called in operatic technology baritoni and soprani—and was satisfied to make the most of them. His introduction of tenor or the alto was incidental, as it always is in real knowledge of music, and always should be.

"Don Giovanni" is Mozart's master-piece. All the wealth of his imagination was expended on it; and spite of the wretched framework of the libretto, he somehow made it such an inspiration of melodic poetry as no other work of its kind has ever come near equalling.

No one can select numbers from it for particular occasion of extatic delight. What note of it would any one who loves it wish to miss? Naturally there must be gems of surpassing sparkle in every setting; yet, where each diamond is of the first water, it is hard to pick the best ones out.

The only way is to try and lose sight of the composer for a while and concentrate one's thought on those who endeavor to interpret him. Then it is possible to criticise or make comparisons.

Comparison can only be made as a matter of feeling or passing impression between the *Donna Anna* of Madame Rosa and that of Madame Grisi, M'lle. Parodi, Madame Steffanone, Madame Gazzaniga and—no one else within the memory of the present generation. Madame Rosa is better than any one of them in every respect; better than them all in many. Grisi lost control of herself in minor passages of passion; Parodi never could be tender; Steffanone was too statuesque; Gazzaniga too apt to sink into the melo-dramatic. Madame Rosa never forgets Mozart nor lets escape her regard for the quiet plaintive soul that comes to her from the dreamland that his score suggests.

If she does, the matter lies between herself and the prompter. She never lets the audience know it.

If any one says her *Donna Anna* is not the most pathetically beautiful upon the lyric stage, he has had small experience of operatic effort.

And there is something here that must, with emphasis, be said of Madame Rosa. Contemplate her face through a lorgnette while she is singing. Other eyes than hers will wander for some recognition in the stalls; will grow eager and have the amiable light of complacency die out of them as some one else strikes a note they have not reached; will show envy, anxiety and half a dozen other troublesome emotions in a breath.

Her calm, good natured countenance never changes, except as change comes to her mind from the necessities of dramatic action. If some one else can strike some note with special effect, she waits to give them opportunity. If some one else pets a particular bit of obusiness, she subsides to give it play.

It is good to be supreme and use supremacy so kindly.

Madame Rosa gave Miss Clara Doria and Mr. Tom Karl their introduction to the Pittsburgh public last evening. The lady is young and pretty, and has the gift of a light soprano voice, which she has been educated to manage with artistic care. *Donna Elvira* is not the most encouraging part for a debutante to play; but what there was to be made out of it she made as much of as almost any one could do.

Mr. Karl has a voice which must be called tenor for four or five years to come, when it will unconsciously on his part drift into high baritone. Meanwhile let him make the most of it, as he did in the only solo that Mozart gave to *Don Ottavio*. He sung it so well as to receive and deserve a recall.

There was so much of genuine pleasure in the performance of "Don Giovanni" that it is difficult to stint the meed of praise.

Mr. Aynsley Cook made his first appearance in *Leporello* and scarcely too much can be said of the way in which he filled the fullest idea of the character. His acting and singing were both as good as could be wished, and consideration must be had of the fact that with only a heavy baritone he attacked passages that were scored for a *basso profundi*.

Mr. Campbell can only be given to understand how thoroughly excellent his *Don Giovanni* is by being told, by one who remembers them all from the time of Tamburini, that in no respect has he ever been surpassed.

Mrs. Van Zandt has had to wait till last to hear what shall be said of her. Ladies do not always get the best place by having precedence given them. *Zerlina* is her *piece de resistance*. Few have given it in better keeping with the spirit of the composer and the skeleton of comedy to be found in the libretto. She sang the "Batti, batti, bel Massetto" with delicious piquancy, and took her share of the concerted music with all the combined power and delicacy that the most exigent and fastidious taste could call for.

And Mr. Seguin helped immensely with his excellent acting and easy spirit of self-abnegation. If there were more performers like Mr. Seguin there would be vastly more enjoyment for that part of the public who glance behind the scenes of an entertainment.

"This evening we are to have "Lucrezia Borgia," with Madame Rosa, Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Karl, Cook, Whiffin, Hall and Ryse. Mr. Cook should distinguish himself as *the Duke*, and who will not go to hear Mrs. Seguin sing, "Then let us be happy together"?

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

This house was filled beyond the limits of its room to seat people last evening. Mr. Charles Gayler's newest drama, written for Mr. Emmet, was produced. It is called "Carl, the Fiddler," and others than Mr. Emmet have good chances to act in it. Notably, Welsh Edwards's little daughter fairly divides the tears and laughter of the audience with the star. She is great as a child actor; yet it may be wished she shouldn't act any more until she grows older. Mr. Mitchell has a part with which he makes a chance to do something, and Mrs. Meek tries to lead *Lady Macbeth* to travel the streets of New York. No matter, whether the piece is good or no, it is good enough to crowd the theater, and that is the main object to be attained.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims has the best show here just now that he ever had. Some of the people he has under engagement are really great. No one can see Mdlle. Fontainbleau without being pleased, nor Johnson and Powers without excusing the boys for going wild over them.

Rothermel's "Gettysburg."

This splendid painting cannot be dismissed in a few words. In due course it will be spoken of at length. Meanwhile let every one go and see it. Those who have seen it will be pleased with friendly criticism, and those who have not will receive some instruction in the study it affords.

SANITARY MATTERS ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Another Meeting in Ormsby Borough—The Hospital Question Approaching a Climax—Ormsby Will Give a Site for an Hospital.

Last night a meeting was held in the office of Squire Schmolze, in Ormsby Borough, composed of Ormsby Council and a sub-committee from the Sanitary Committees of the other boroughs. Members present: from Ormsby—Messrs. Ango, Lutz, McClurg, Alston and Burgess Atkinson in the chair; from St. Clair borough—Mr. Galvin; from Birmingham—Mr. Evans; and from East Birmingham, Dr. Arnholt.

Dr. Arnholt explained that the committee had been appointed to meet Ormsby Council to see if Council would rescind their former action in reference to permitting small-pox patients to pass through the borough, and if not, to confer with Council relative to a site at some other place.

The Clerk then read the resolutions which Council had passed with reference to the Birmingham people purchasing ground and commencing to build an hospital without consulting Council.

A resolution was passed to the effect that Council adhere to its former action and prevent the Birmingham people from conveying patients to the hospital now proposed.

Mr. Alston said that the Ormsby Council and people had been misrepresented in every meeting that had been held in Birmingham. It had been stated that the Ormsby people were adverse to an hospital. That was not the case. They wished to have an hospital, but not on the ground now selected.

Messrs. Wm. McClurg and John Larimer were appointed a Sanitary Committee from Ormsby to cooperate with the committees from the other boroughs for the purpose of selecting a suitable site.

Mr. Ango asked if this committee had power to act.

It was resolved in answer to this that the committee report to Ormsby Council before a site be purchased.

Dr. Arnholt suggested the propriety of purchasing a permanent site. This gentleman also asked Council if they would rescind their action in reference to preventing patients going through the borough to the hospital on the new site that would be selected. Council agreed to remove this restriction by all means.

It appeared that a large majority of the people were adverse to the building of the hospital on the site selected as it is so convenient to the principal thoroughfare.

The Sanitary Committee then retired, and Council took up its own borough business.

An ordinance was read, granting the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company a right of way over Carson street from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-fourth, provided, however, that the Company, in case they build a single track, do not put more than one switch between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth streets, and two between Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth streets, and provided that the Company shall give the borough a written guarantee that it will, when Council consider it necessary, put down iron culverts or gutters at the several streets and crossings, and that said street shall be kept in good repair by the company.

On motion of Mr. Alston it was resolved that the Committee on Streets be ordered to have the ordinance presented to the company to see if they would agree to it, and also articles of agreement in the matter, and to examine the Act of Assembly to see if Ormsby borough will be entitled to a portion of the per centage from the proceeds of the car fare on the road the same as the other boroughs. It appears that Ormsby was not incorporated when the other boroughs got this privilege.

On motion adjourned.

Fire Last Evening.

The alarm of fire last evening from box 85, was occasioned by the explosion of a benzine tank at Lyons' Oil Refinery on the bank of the Allegheny, a short distance above the Sharpsburg bridge. The engines of the district responded promptly to the alarm, and using the water of the river succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The loss was not heavy.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

OUR hotels are doing an excellent business.

OPERA audiences are not half so extravagantly and foolishly dressed as they were some seasons ago.

LIBRETTOS cost fifty cents in the Opera House, and thirty-five cents in the book stores.

THE special meeting of the Council of South Pittsburgh, set for last evening, was not held, a quorum of the members failing to attend.

TWENTY-FIVE cents admission to the grand mass Convention of Suffragans to-night. This is cheaper than the opera.

THE Fourth ward citizens will meet at the school house on next Wednesday evening, to suggest candidates for Councils, Alderman, &c.

JESSIE NEAL, the little girl who was so badly burned at the residence of her parents on Virgin alley, Allegheny, Wednesday morning, died from the effects of her injuries on yesterday.

THE Republicans of the Thirteenth ward will meet in the Minersville school house this evening, for the purpose of naming candidates for ward officers. The primary election will be held to-morrow evening.

A YOUNG man was driving up Center avenue yesterday in a buggy. He endeavored to make a short turn into Tannehill street, and while doing so was pitched out on the street. His injuries were not serious.

THE German National Bank, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, have recently purchased the property between their building and Church alley on the avenue. The row of old frames now cumbering the ground will soon be removed, and a block of business houses erected.

GEORGE SHAFER, of this city, who has been employed as brakeman on one of the railroads running west from Chicago, met with a severe accident some weeks ago, having had one of his legs broken in three places. He arrived in the city a couple of days ago, and is now able to go around on crutches.

NOT many miles from this city there is an honest old German Justice of the Peace, who administers the following oath to witnesses: "You do awfully swore you will tell dot drudt, all of dot trudt and notdinks but dot drudt, the best vat you can't." And the witness always does it.

THE St. Cecilia Cornet Band appropriately celebrated the return of St. Cecilia day by a grand banquet, as noticed in our columns yesterday. This day (November 22), used to be a popular anniversary in England. Dryden, Pope and others wrote odes in honor of it. The Saint, the patroness of music, is usually represented with a musical instrument of some kind. She was a Roman lady. Immediately after her marriage she converted her husband, his brother and a friend, who in consequence were all subsequently put to death in 230.

IT SHOULD not be necessary to prescribe for men of any sense of propriety rules which should govern them while riding in street cars. Such advice is not generally needed. But there is an apparently trivial annoyance which male passengers are very commonly guilty of inflicting which is irritating, especially to women, and particularly to those who wear costly garments. We refer to the awkward and ungainly habit indulged in of presenting a row of dirty shoes in provoking prominence, so as to obstruct the passage through the car, and soil the clothes of those who are compelled to make their way over and around such obstacles. Persons who are guilty of this want of propriety through carelessness or ignorance will avoid it without a second allusion to it. Those who persist in its continuance should be admonished by the conductors, whose duty it is to abate all nuisances in cars under their control.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

F

FAMILY READING.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Commercial.

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Full, Accurate, and Reliable Market Reports.

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MARRIED.

WHALEY—PHILLIPS—Wednesday evening, November 22, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, South Pittsburgh, by Rev. J. E. Craig, Mr. GEORGE WHALEY and Miss ELLA J. PHILLIPS.

[Fayette county papers please copy.]

McQUISTION—THOMPSON—Thursday evening, November 23d, 1871, at First U. P. Church, by Rev. Wm J. Reid, JAMES McQUISTION and Miss MARY THOMPSON, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

JOHNSTON—At the residence of her uncle, Alexander Black, corner Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Miss CHRISTINA D. JOHNSTON, aged twenty-five.

The remains will be removed from her late residence, FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock, to the Allegheny Depot, from there to New Galilee, for interment on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McQUEWAN—On Wednesday morning, November 22d, 1871, at Upper Big Rapids, Michigan, A. B. McQUEWAN, formerly resident of this city.

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Dr. W F. FUNDENBERG.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER..........Lessee and Manager.

BENEFIT and last appearance but two of

Mr. Jos. K. Emmet,

Who will appear THIS EVENING for the second time in this city, in his latest success,

CARL, THE FIDDLER.

Carl, with Songs..........Mr. J. K. Emmet.

Grand Emmet Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

Monday Evening—First appearance of the celebrated Irish Comedian Mr. T. G. RIGGS, in his entirely new sensational drama, entitled SHIN FANE, or Shamrock Green.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

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THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 24th, at 8 o'clock, last night but one. By general request, LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Mme. PAREPA ROSA in her unrivalled role of LUCRETIA. Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. KARL, COOK, WHIFFIN, HALL and RYSE.

Conductor..........Mr. CARL ROSA.

Saturday—Two Farewell Performances. Afternoon at 2, Grand Gala Matinee, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Miss Clara Doria, Mrs. Cook, Messrs. Karl, Hall, Seguin and Whiffin. Admission to Matinee, including Reserved Seats, ONE DOLLAR.

Evening at 8, Farewell Performance, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Mme. PAREPA ROSA, in her great role of SUSANNE.

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